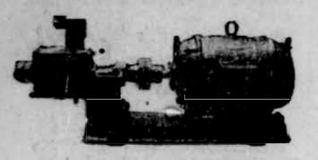
Regd. No. B. 1065. CITY EDITION

Regd. No. B 1065

PUMPS & PUMPSETS



THE [illegible] TRIAL & AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING Co.
9, Forbes St., BOMBAY 1.

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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VOL. XXVI NO. 101 · BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1938 · PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Mahatma's Messenger For Mysore

Six Br. Indians Among 36 Killed

Harrowing Tales Of Eye Witnesses

Demand For Independent Inquiry: Appeal To Mahatma & Subhas

MYSORE, April 27.

The latest information received here from village of Vidhuraswatham, the scene of police firing, indicates that the total number of deaths was 36, and not 32 as announced earlier.

Of the 36 dead, it is learnt that six persons were British Indian subjects.—United Press.

RUDE SHOCK FOR MAHATMA

Sardar Stunned To Read News Of Firing

WARDHA, April 27.

Sjt. Mahadevbhai Desai wires:—

The news of the Mysore firing in to-day's newspapers, has come Gandhiji as a cruelly rude shock. Only the other day representatives of the people had come here to interview Gandhiji in order to finding a way out of the situation that daily getting graver.

Gandhiji had suggested an honourable way out and embodied his suggestion in a letter addressed to the President of the

Congressmen Given Liberty To Disobey Orders

BANGALORE, April 27.

The Working Committee, Mysore Congress, passed a resolution giving liberty to Congressmen to disobey prohibitory orders in order to indicate fundamental rights and maintain their self-respect—A. P.

Mysore State Convention, to be delivered to him by these representatives.

The authorities, it is believed, knew that these peace representatives were here and that they would be back home very soon, and on their way back they saw Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, who also would have striven his utmost to find a way out, and he heartily supported the suggestion in Gandhiji's letter.

But the Sardar was stunned to read the news of the firing and he sent the representatives back to Wardha.

Sjt. Mahadevbhai Desai wires:—

Under the changed circumstances, Gandhiji had to cancel his original letter.

His hope is that the people have behaved thoroughly non-violently, and will continue to do so, despite grave provocation. If they do so, then the suffering they are going through will not be too high a price to pay for freedom, which is bound to be theirs.

Gandhiji is getting into touch with the (Mysore) authorities and after he has heard from them, is likely to make a public statement.

In the meanwhile, Mr. Bhupal Chandrasekharayya, the (Mysore) people's representative, is leaving this evening for Mysore with Gandhiji's message.—United Press.

Mahatma And Congress President Urged For Enquiry

BANGALORE, April 27.

The President of the Mysore Congress has wired to Gandhiji and Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, apprising them of the police firing and urging for independent inquiry.

Mr. Narayan Rao Joshi, Vice-President of Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee and Deputy Speaker of the Bombay Assembly in a telegraphic communication to Mysore Congress Committee condemns police firing at Viduraswatham and heartily sympathises with the sufferers and the bereaved.—A. P.

HEADING FOR CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

BANGALORE, April 27.

The Working Committee of the Mysore State Congress Convention met here last night and, after six hours' deliberations, passed the following resolution:

"The Committee learns with grave concern and horror the indiscriminate firing, resorted to by the police on innocent pilgrims at Vidhuraswatham in Goribidnur Taluk on the 25th instant, thereby causing an appalling loss of life and serious injuries to many, and strongly condemns the action of the police, and offers its heartfelt condolences to the bereaved families"

DEPORTATION CONDEMNED

The Committee also adopted resolutions, condemning the autocratic and arbitrary action of the Government in deporting Mr. C. B. Monniah (a resident of Mysore and native of Coorg), Secretary of the Mass Awakeners' Association; congratulating the Congressmen, who were incarcerated for the National Flag Satyagraha; and regretting the policy of the Government in respect of the hoisting and exhibition of the National Flag.

"FLAG SATYAGRAHA DAY"

The Committee further resolved that every Sunday from May 1 be observed as "Flag Satyagraha Day," to demonstrate their respect to the National Flag.

BAN TO BE DEFIED

Another resolution permitted the Congressmen to defy the

(Continued on page 8, col. 6)

ONLY SEVEN?

The following fourteen names were received in Bombay on Tuesday from the list of the 36 persons reported to have been killed at the Viduraswatham firing:—

K. Venkataraya, H. Kariyanna, S. Lakshminaraya, Choulur Narasappa, C. Narsa Aswathanaramiah, C. Thimmaiya, M. G. Narasappa, Aswathanarayana Setty, Venkatagiriappa, Y. Bheemanna, Y. Ramiah, Manalur Hanumanthiaya, K Chowdappa and Gowramma.

GANDHIJI TO SEE JINNAH TO-DAY

Mr. M. A. Jinnah

WILL RETURN TO BOMBAY AFTER FRONTIER TOUR

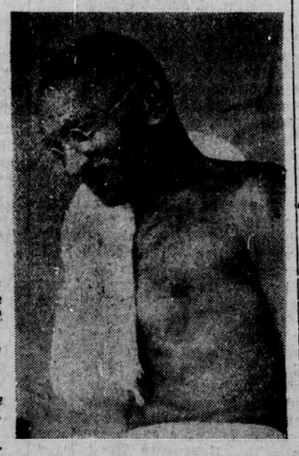
WARDHAGANJ, April 27.

Mahatma Gandhi left for Bombay by the evening mail accompanied by Mr. Mahadev Desai and Mr. Pyarelal, secretaries.

Mahatma Gandhi sees Mr. A. A. Jinnah to-morrow at his residence and thereafter proceeds to the Frontier on nine days' tour. It is reliably understood that Mahatma Gandhi will be returning to Bombay on 11th or 12th May just in time for guiding and advising the Premiers' Conference and the Working Committee deliberations.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur left for Madras this evening. Before departure she handed a letter to Mahatma Gandhi addressed to Mr. Jinnah.

Mahatma Gandhi looked jolly and cheerful.—A. P.



Mahatma Gandhi

FRESH ANTI-SEMITIC DRIVE

Nazi Decrees Enjoin On Jews To Declare Value Of Their Property

BERLIN, April 27.

As the head of the Four Year plan, General Goering has issued a decree ordering German and Austrian Jews, worth more than 5,000 marks, to declare their property in Germany and abroad.

Foreign Jews domiciled in Germany must declare the value of their property in Germany.

It is a matter for speculation whether the decree is connected with the American Supreme Court's order for the seizure of the credits deposited by the Berlin General Electric Company with the American banks. Nearly four million dollars are involved.

Another decree forbids the sale of industrial works wholly or partly owned by Jews, except by a special licence.

General Goering's decree is intended, according to a Government spokesman, to collect information showing the ramification of non-Aryan investments in the Reich, following the merging in the Reich of Austria, with its large proportion of moneyed Jews.

Stipulations in regard to Jewish property abroad do not appear to go beyond the existing regulations requiring all persons including foreigners who come under German laws to declare their property abroad to the Exchange Control Office of the Reichs bank.

The Decree is said to have no direct bearing on the Four Year plan.—Reuter.

PASCH ANNEXES 2000 GUINEAS

LONDON, April 27.

Two thousand Guineas run at Newmarket over a distance of one mile resulted as follows:—

PASCH	1
SCOTTISH UNION	2
MIRZA	3

Eighteen ran. The race was won by two lengths and one and half lengths separated second and third. Starting prices 5/2 Pasch, 9/1 Scottish Union and 7/1 Mirza. Pasch trained by Fred Darling.—Reuter.

SUBHAS BOSE BACK AT CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, April 27.

After four days' hurricane tour of Sylhet (Assam) Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, returned here to-night.

After staying here for about a week, Mr. Bose will proceed to Cuttack reaching there on the morning of May 4.—A. P.

MAHATMA DREADS CROWDS

Pray Desist From Demonstrations, He Pleads

WARDHAGANJ, April 27.

Mahatma Gandhi has issued the following statement:—

"I approach the Frontier visit in fear and trembling. I dread the crowds that gather at stations. I have only limited physical energy. I would, therefore, urge all Congress Committees 'en route' to prevent crowds from coming to platforms, making noisy demonstrations and even insisting on my getting up at all hours of night."—United Press.

FRONTIER PREPARES TO WELCOME MAHATMA

PESHAWAR, April 27

Preparations are on foot to give Mahatma Gandhi a cordial welcome on his visit to the Frontier. He will leave Bombay on April 29 for Peshawar.

It is understood he will put up during his sojourn at Peshawar at the Premier's house which has a spacious lawn suitable for the vast congregational evening prayers which Gandhiji holds.—A P.

Linlithgow Declines Invitations

LONDON, April 27

Since the news of his intention to visit England this summer became known, Lord Linlithgow has received several invitations to attend social functions in this country and it is stated that the Viceroy is reluctantly compelled to refuse all such invitations, as he does not intend to be in London, except when required at the India Office. Therefore, he has decided to accept no engagements of a public or quasi-public character.—Reuter.

13 ARRESTS ON WEDNESDAY

No untoward incident was reported till midnight on Wednesday. The police made 13 arrests for the day.

FRESH STRIKE IN AHMEDABAD

Calico's Workers Resume But Vivekanand Mill Men Down Tools

AHMEDABAD, April 27.

While the operatives of the Calico Mill, who went on strike yesterday, resumed work to-day, the operatives of the Vivekanand Mill have gone on strike, complaining of a reduction of wages, consequent on the enforcement of the scheme of standardisation of wages.—A. P.

BUDGET DEBATE IN COMMONS

LONDON, April 27.

In the House of Commons the budget debate was resumed.

Mr. Pethick Lawrence declared that the budget was based on preposition of war.

Mr. Archibald Sinclair admitted the necessity of rearmament and said that foreign Governments would make a great mistake if they reckoned on any faltering here, whatever sacrifices might be involved, so long as a threat existed of aggression from countries, which were still using war as an instrument of national policy (Cheers).—Reuter.

USTRALIA TO RAISE DEFENCE LOAN

CANBERRA, April 27.

The Commonwealth treasurer, Mr. Casey, has introduced a bill authorising Defence loans of ten million pounds, of which four millions will be raised immediately. Government intend to place orders for defence capital works, amounting to five and a quarter million in the current year and 7 3/4 million next year. The total defence figures in the next three years will aggregate to 43 millions .uter

MOBILISING MANPOWER OF AUSTRALIA

CANBERRA, April 27.

President Lyons announced that he proposed to establish a Committee representing Army, Navy and Airforce Employers and Trade Unions to marshal manpower and link up every national activity throughout Australia.

Government would closely check the costs in private manufacture of munitions and control profits.—Reuter.

Move For Peace In Jaipur?

But Paramount Power Not To Intervene

State Police Capacity To Deal With Situation

SIMLA, April 27.

Enquiries in connection with the Sikar-Jaipur trouble show that the present situation does not call for any intervention on the part of the Paramount Authority.

The Governor-General will consider whether he should intervene in the matter only if

(1) An appeal is made on behalf of the State to control the situation; or

(2) If the situation so develops that serious fighting or bloodshed is caused and it goes beyond the capacity of the State police to deal with; or

(3) Prolonged fighting is caused, threatening to affect the neighbouring States.

The Jaipur Resident has been using his influence to try to promote peaceful solution of the present difficulties in his personal capacity, and it does not mean any intervention on the part of the Political Department.—United Press.

"INACCURACY" CORRECTED

Jaipur Prime Minister On Visit Of Resident At Sikar

JAIPUR, April 27

The following statement has been issued by the Prime Minister of Jaipur:—

"The communique issued from Sikar on the 24th April, by the Director of Publicity, Jaipur, regarding the trouble in Sikar contained an inaccuracy which requires to be corrected.

"It was stated therein that the Resident, Jaipur, had visited Sikar at the request of the Rao Raja. Actually the Resident visited Sikar to see the situation independently, though at the invitation of His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur at Sikar the Rao Raja asked for an interview with the Resident. He was given an appointment which he failed to seek".—A. P

AN INTERVIEW WITH RESIDENT

AJMERE, April 27.

Interviewed on his way to Jaipur Seth Laxminiwas Ganeriwala, representative of the Seth community of Sikar stated that he had gone to Mount Abu and interviewed the Resident in Rajputana in connection with Sikar situation. He added that he had been given a patient hearing.

Questioned as to what passed in the interview, he declined to say anything, but appeared to be rather optimistic.

It is learnt that political officers in Rajputana are anxious for the restoration of normal conditions in Sikar as early as possible.

Seth Laxminiwas Ganeriwala has gone to Jaipur to interview Resident. He may interview the Prime Minister also.—United Press.

Jamnalal Bajaj On Sikar Situation

BOMBAY, April 27.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj has issued the following statement in connection with the Sikar situation.—

"I have been approached by friends with advice to go to Sikar and use my influence with the parties and bring about a peaceful and honourable settlement. It has not been possible for me to satisfy them owing to my preoccupation. Even if I have the necessary leisure, I must admit I lack the necessary confidence. In the present atmosphere of distrust and warlike precautions, I do not think I can use whatever influence I am supposed to have, to any good purpose. If, however, there is something for the better in the situation, as a subject of the Jaipur State, my services will always be available for peace and goodwill".—United Press.

PANIC IN SIKAR

BOMBAY, April 27.

The following telegram has been received in Bombay from Secretary, Peoples' Committee at Sikar:

"To-day is the twelfth day of strike. Yet no sign of compromise. A number of appeals have been made to authorities, without any reply."

"To-day a full train load of soldiers with arms and ammunition arrived from Jaipur. People are panic-stricken."

"Request apply higher authorities for mediation"

Calcutta And Bombay Subjects Submit Proposals

SIKAR, April 27.

The situation remains peaceful and there is no immediate danger of a clash.

Peace proposals have been submitted to Mr. F. S. Young Inspector-General of Police, by five prominent Sikar subjects from Bombay and Calcutta who first interviewed the Rao Raja and leaders of the Public Committee —A. P

(SEE PAGE 8)

INDIAN SAILOR TO HANG

LONDON, April 27

Jan Mohamed was found guilty, and with a strong recommendation for mercy was sentenced to death.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

BRITAIN & EGYPTIAN TARIFFS

LONDON, April 27.

Mr. R. S. Hudson, Secretary for Overseas Trade received the deputation from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Hudson expressed complete sympathy with the case laid before him and added that Government were prepared to make further strong representations to the Egyptian Government.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—

Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only, and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted candidates to qualify Sub-Engineers, Overseers by Postal tuition. Apply British India Technical College, Sukkur, (Sind). (10021)

72. TO LET IN SUBURBS

Dadar—Matunga Khalsa College Road, New Buildings. Nos. 516-A., 520-B. Three rooms, kitchen, gallery. All modern conveniences. Rent 42; 47; 52. Apply spot. Telephone: Sidhwa, 26111; 22367. (10159)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

The Health Visitors' Institute, Bombay—Lady Students desiring to appear for the Health Visitors' Diploma Examination of the Bombay Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors' Council should apply not later than 14th May, 1938, to the undersigned. The Course for the Diploma extends over a period of 12 months and will commence from 1st June, 1938. Applicants for training should have completed 6th Std. English, and be midwives registered with the Bombay Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors' Council. The prospectus of the Institute and the Application Form can be obtained from the undersigned on sending eight annas postage stamps for the same, or in person between 10 and 2 p.m. (S.T.) on week days. K. S. Mhaskar, Hon. Secretary. (8428)

MOTOR DRIVING TUITIONS.

Motor Driving taught perfectly within fifteen days by expert on our car, charges moderate. Apply Box 10154 "Bombay Chronicle."

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

Coronation 1937 Tooth Powder cleanses teeth, prevents decay, hardens, gums, cures pyorrhoea, etc. Agent: M. Khairulla, 100, Pakmodea, Bombay, 3. (10073).

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents salary Rs. 100 plus Rs. 50 travelling allowances to push sales of Hosiery and other useful articles of Ludhiana. Apply for terms to:—Seth S. R. Shamlal & Co., (Regd.) Ludhiana (10121)

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT BUNGALOWS ON RIDGE ROAD.

Government land on Ridge Road now occupied by bungalows "Drummore" and "Tavistock," measuring about 8535 square yards will be offered for lease by negotiation in 1, 2 or 3 lots, with or without existing bungalows on a premium lease in perpetuity. Plans of the properties can be obtained at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Presidency Division.

Intending lessees should make their offers to the Honourable Minister for Revenue, Secretariat, Fort, Bombay, up to 15th May 1938.

Intending lessees wishing to see the Honourable Minister may do so between 11 a.m. and 12 noon in his office on office days.

T. E. STREATFIELD,
Collector of Bombay.
Dated 14th April, 1938.
8384.

NOTIFICATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

No. M. 2120 of 1938.

As the University authorities are satisfied that there has been a leakage of the paper in Sindhi set at the Matriculation Examination in April 1938, they have decided to hold a re-examination in Sindhi of all those candidates who appeared at the said Examination with Sindhi as one of their subjects.

2. The re-examination in Sindhi will be held on Monday the 23rd May, 1938, at 11 a.m. at Karachi and Hyderabad (Sind). Candidates who appeared for the Matriculation Examination at the aforesaid centres are required to present themselves for re-examination in the subject of Sindhi at the centre at which they appeared in April, 1938.

By order of the
Vice-Chancellor.
S. R. DONGERKERY.
Registrar.
Bombay, 22nd April, 1938.
(8402)

THE STEEL CORPORATION OF BENGAL, LIMITED

NOTICE.

THE FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of The Steel Corporation of Bengal, Ltd., will be held on MONDAY, 16th May, 1938, at 11 a.m., at the Registered Office, 12, Mission Row, Calcutta, to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the period ended 31st December, 1937.
(2) To elect Directors.
(3) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 7th May to 16th May 1938, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
BURN & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Calcutta, 25th March, 1938.
(8432)

G.I.P. RY.—TENDERS

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, invites tenders for the supply of 30 tons Copper Ingots. Tender form obtainable from this office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy, which amount will not be refunded. Payment by Cheque, Postal Orders and Postage Stamps will not be accepted. Closing date 11th May 1938 at 3 p.m. (S.T.).
(8425)

Public Notices

PUBLIC NOTICE

THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a GENERAL MEETING of the Holders of the Debentures of the abovenamed Company issued under the Debenture Trust Deed, dated 1st February, 1930, made between the Company of the one part and Framroz Edulji Dinshaw and Ambalal Sarabhai as Trustees of the other part will be held at the registered Office of the Company at Soparibaug Road, Parel, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 9th day of May, 1938, at 12-30 P.M. O'clock in the afternoon (S.T.) to consider the proposal made by the Company as contained in the Company's letter, dated 25th April, 1938 and for the purpose of considering and if thought fit, passing the following resolution as an Extraordinary Resolution, Viz.

RESOLUTION.

The Morarjee Goculdas Spinning & Weaving Company, Ltd., having agreed and undertaken to raise a sum of Rs. 25 lacs for the purpose of paying off the existing Debentures of the Company of the total value of Rs. 20 lacs which according to the tenor thereof fall due on the 30th June, 1940, by the issue of new Debentures payable on 30th June, 1948 and bearing interest at the reduced rate of four and a half per cent. per annum with option to the Company to redeem the whole of such new issue or any part thereof at any time and from time to time after 30th June, 1943, on six months' previous notice in that behalf, such new Debentures to be secured by a new Debenture Trust Deed creating a specific Mortgage in favour of the Trustees of all the properties and assets of the Company comprised in the said Debenture Trust Deed dated 1st day of February, 1930, also including the new Machinery and Electric Equipment of the Company which were excluded from the said Debenture Trust Deed dated 1st day of February, 1930 and on which Messrs. Ganeshnarayan Piramal have, at present, a lien and which lien they have agreed to relinquish in order to facilitate the issue of the said new Debentures and to pay off on the 30th June, 1938, the existing Debentures at par with option to the holders of such existing Debentures to exchange the existing Debentures for the new Debentures of the like value, it is hereby resolved that this Meeting of the holders of the Debentures issued by the Morarjee Goculdas Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd., under the Debenture Trust Deed, dated 1st day of February, 1930 and made between the Company of the one part and Framroz Edulji Dinshaw and Ambalal Sarabhai as Trustees of the other part (which meeting has been duly convened pursuant to the provisions contained in the fifth Schedule to the said Debenture Trust Deed) hereby assent to the time for the repayment of the moneys payable under the existing Debentures being varied as from 30th June, 1940 to the 30th June, 1938, and to the said Debentures taking effect as if the date for payment had originally been fixed as 30th June, 1938, instead of 30th June, 1940, as proposed by the Company and recommended by the present Trustees of the said Debenture Trust Deed and that the Trustees of the said Debenture Trust Deed are hereby authorised to concur with the Company in executing a Deed of Variation, if necessary, to carry the said modification into effect and that the existing Debenture-holders do surrender their Debentures to the Company on or before 30th June, 1938, duly discharged either on payment thereof at par or at their option in exchange for new Debentures of the Company of a like value.

Dated at Bombay, this 25th day of April, 1938.
(Sd.) VAMAN SHRIDHAR APTE.
GORDHANDAS GOVINDJEE.
Trustees of the Debenture Trust Deed.

N.B.—Every Debenture Holder attending the Meeting is required to bring with him the Debenture or Debentures held by him.

8421.

NOTICE.

The undermentioned society intends within about a month from date hereof to issue a fresh policy in lieu of on numbered O|101104 dated 15th August 1935 on the life of Mr. Chhabildas Premchand Shah which has been reported as lost. Any one having any interest or claim thereto should immediately apply to—

THE GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.
Gresham Building, Bombay.
(10160)

READY WASTE FOR SALE.

COTTON AND YARN WASTE of different sorts accumulated in The Crown Spg., and Mfg. Co., Ltd., situated at New Parbhadevi Road, Parel, are for sale. Tenders for the same will be received at the Company's Registered Office, Hamam House, 34|38, Hamam St., Fort, Bombay, up to 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on Tuesday, the 3rd May 1938 along with a deposit of Rs. 500 for each tender. The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject any tender or tenders fully or in part. Tender forms may be obtained from the Company's Office.

(Sd.) PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS and CO.,
Secs., Treas., and Agents.
(8419)

G.I.P. RLY.—TENDERS

THE AGENT, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of 20 tons Tin Ingots. Tender form obtainable from the Controller of Stores, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, at Rs. 2 per copy, which amount will not be refunded. Payment by cheque, Postal Order and Postage Stamps will not be accepted. Closing date 12th May 1938 at 3 p.m. (S.T.).
(8428)

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE.

WARD ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A CASUAL VACANCY.

In consequence of the death of Mr. Manek Ardeshir Karanjawalla, M.A., LL.B., J.P., an elected Councillor from the Girgaon (D) Ward, there is a casual vacancy in the Office under Section 9 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act of 1888, as amended up to date. I, therefore, pursuant to the provisions of Section 22(3) and 25 of the said Act, hereby fix Tuesday the 17th May, 1938, for a Ward Election to fill up the aforesaid vacancy.

Nomination papers will be issued on working days during Office hours from TUESDAY, the 10th May, 1938, to MONDAY, the 16th May, 1938 and on TUESDAY, the 17th May, 1938 up to 4 p.m. (B.T.) at the Election Department, City Improvement Trust Building, Napier Road. In the event of the election being contested, the poll will be held on the 24th May, 1938.

D. SYMINGTON,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 23rd April, 1938
(8430)

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 912 of 1937.

THE PERFORMING RIGHT SOCIETY, LIMITED ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
THE ROYAL BRITISH RESTAURANT ..... Defendants.
and
NENSI VELJI ..... Claimant.

TAKE NOTICE that the Sheriff of Bombay will settle at his Office in the High Court the terms of the proclamation of sale of the property attached herein on 3rd May 1938 at 12 noon (S.T.)

Dated the 11th day of April, 1938

M. I. ROWJEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. LITTLE & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
8431.

Auction Sales

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

Messrs. D. MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers have SHIFTED their Office from 6|12, Bruce Street to No. 15, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, Opp. Town Hall and Reserve Bank New Bldg.

THE MYSORE TRAGEDY

Wanted Enquiry By Congress

(By A Mysore Correspondent).

Mysore has met its Jallianwalabagh. Life seems to be cheap there.

Press messages published in the Bombay papers cannot possibly gives us any correct idea of the horror that must have been perpetrated there on Monday.

The "Times of India" for instance states that the occasion was a weekly fair and, in fact, the whole report is written to suggest the violence of the people. A United Press message states "the crowd of people began to rush into the houses of the nearby residents." Again the "Times" correspondent says that the "roads leading from Viduraswatham were blockaded by the crowd." All these statements show a complete ignorance of the geography of the place and the occasion of the meeting.

Place Of Pilgrimage

Let us clearly understand the position. Viduraswatham is a place of pilgrimage on the borders of the Mysore State. It consists of a vast 'Peepul' tree, situated in a bend of the North Penner River. The tree is regarded as very sacred and is a place of pilgrimage. There is no village there, nor any "houses of residents". There are only a few chowltries where the pilgrims put up for a time. The nearest Railway Station, is Doddakurugodu nearly a mile away. The nearest village is equally far away and both are situated on the other side of the river.

The annual "Jatra" or festival is held there on Chairta Pournima, which fell this year on April 15. Thereafter a cattle fair will be held for a number of days. The roads cannot be blockaded for the simple reason that there is no road till the river is crossed. The river is almost always dry. Beyond the river, it is one vast open country which cannot be blockaded, even by an army. I have stated all this just to show that the reports received here cannot be very reliable and an attempt will certainly be made to hush up the truth.

RELIGIOUS-MINDED PEASANTS

The occasion of the firing has its own peculiarities. The people that foregather there are religious-minded peasants who come to pay homage to the "Peepul" and incidentally to buy or sell a pair of oxen. We must also remember that all the Congress leaders are now in prison, imprisoned in connection with the Sivapura flag satyagraha. Mr. T. Ramachar, who is stated to have led the procession and hoisted the flag, is a mild gentleman, an advocate of considerable standing in Kolar. He was never known to be a revolutionary. He was a loyal subject and a district Scout Commissioner.

It is only the continual repressive policy of the Government that has driven many loyal gentlemen to tread the patn of defiance. But even according to the "Times of India," he and the Congressmen had withdrawn when the District Magistrate, Mr. Appaji Gowda, declared the Assembly unlawful. What was unlawful about a gathering of pilgrims who had sometime before taken part in a flag hoisting, it is not possible for humble mortals to comprehend. The "Times of India" has stated that stones were thrown at the police and has made every attempt to condemn the crowd as a violent mob and so prejudge the issue.

Sand is easily available from the expansive river bed but I wonder if any stones are so easily available there. The proof of the pudding is in the eating and how many stones could have been thrown is obvious from the fact that only two policement were injured: and the "Times" itself says that the crowd numbered 25,000.

It is possible, as the "Bombay Chronicle" suggests, that an official version of the tragedy will be issued and also an official Enquiry Committee appointed. But it needs no demonstration that the official Committee will never publish the truth. If it does, we know what will happen—the same fate that overtook the Sir. M. Visweswrayya Committee report, appointed to inquire the Bangalore disturbances of 1928. It will be buried among the dust-laden records of the Secretariat.

It is to be hoped that the Congress will not fail in its duty and that either the provincial Congress Committee or the Working Committee will appoint a committee to inquire into the matter. The Civil Liberties Union too must play its part. We trust that they will immediately depute some responsible leader to go to the spot and ascertain all the facts.

THE DREYFUSS OF AMERICA

4 Votes Cost Mooney His Freedom

Issued by the Labour-Peasant Information Bureau, Bombay.

"Tom Mooney, "the world's most famous prisoner", has lost his latest chance of freedom—by four votes only!

This is the latest grim chapter in the history of America's Labour martyr, sentenced 21 years ago for a crime he did not commit.

On Thursday afternoon the California State Parliament demanded that he should be permitted to plead his case before them A high-power car rushed him 80 miles to Sacremento, the State capital. He spoke. A vote was taken. Thirty-seven members were in favour of granting a pardon, 33 against.

But the majority was four votes less than that required to pass the motion under the Legislature's standing orders. The Chamber doors were locked, and an attempt was made to round-up absent members.

It was in ain. And Mooney went back to the prison where he has been ever since his condemnation, on evidence admitted to be perjured, for a bombing outrage committed in July, 1916".

D'MELLO WITH-DRAWS FROM LOCAL BOARD ELECTION

(From A Correspondent.)

Mr. Andrew Manual D'Mello, of Goral, begs to inform his supporters of the ensuing elections of the District Local Board of Bombay Suburban District that he had to withdraw his candidature for the Versova Constituency, as the voters in the constituency number about 3000 out of which 1000 are Indian Christians.

These Christian voters were to be divided between Mr. Andrew M. D'Mello and Mr. Paul A. Pereira, of Andheri who was Mr. D'Mello's only rival for a seat. If these enfranchised voters were equally divided, each candidate would get the support of 500 voters, whereas the two Congress candidates would be entitled to the votes of 1000 voters each and their success over the two Indian Christian candidates was certain.

It was therefore suggested that one Indian Christain candidate should withdraw so as to enable the other to obtain a full complement of Christian supporters. An arbitration was suggested, by the Indian Christian candidates themselves, at which it was decided that Mr. Andrew M. D'Mello should withdraw in favour of Mr. Paul A. Pereira.

BENGAL HINDU SABHA'S ALTERNATIVES

CALCUTTA, April 26.

Mr. B. C. Chatterji, President, Bengal Hindu Sabha, replying to the statement of Sir Mohammed Yakub on the Sabha's resolution on Gandhi-Jinnah talks, says:—

"Sir M. Yakub's superior censoriousness is extremely amusing. He is all for Gandhiji giving Mr. Jinnah, leader of an avowedly communal organisation, a hearing. But he is up in arms against the idea of Gandhiji hearing leaders of Hindu and Sikh public bodies before coming to his final conclusions."

One has, however, to condone his ignorance of the fact that the Bengal Hindu Sabha is the one organisation in this province which has been untiring in its efforts to bring about a permanent understanding and accord between the two great communities of Bengal. And here are the Sabha's three alternative plans for securing that accord for all the world—not excluding Sir Mohamad Yakub—to study and ponder.

(i) A joint electorate of Bengalee Hindus and Muslims without reservation of seats. (ii) should joint electorate without reservation of seats be not agreed to, then the total number of general seats available to the two communities in the province are to be divided between them in the proportion of their population strength. (iii) should our Muslim friends not agree to joint electorate at all in any from or shape, then the Sabha would ask for an equal number of seats for both the communities in Bengal's Legislatures and Cabinet, and would also recommend equal recruitment into the provincial services from the two communities.

It may be mentioned that all the Muslim leaders of Bengal, including every one of the present Ministers, had actively assented to the third alternative before the promulgation of the communal award."—A. P.

SIR G. MADGAONKAR

Appointed President Of Baroda Huzur Nyaya Sabha?

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, April 26.

I understand that Sir Gobindrao Madgaonkar, a former judge of the Bombay High Court, is being appointed as President of the Baroda Huzur Nyaya Sabha, which forms the highest judicial tribunal in the State. Sir Gobind, it is further understood, will assume charge of the office on the 1st of May, 1938.

SCUFFLE AMONG MANG-GARUDIS.

Quite a sensation was caused in Hadpasar, a place about seven miles from here, last evening, when a few men belonging to the Mang-Garudi tribes had an altercation amongst themselves. These people belonged to the Vaid tribe, and were neighbours in their camp known as Viaduwadi. In the scuffle, it is alleged, one Daji Raoji was severely belabboured with sticks by the others, who later proceeded to set on fire Daji's hut.

A complaint has been filed with the police in this connection, making allegations against three persons. The police are making investigations.

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Without Calomel—And You'll Jump Out of Bed Full of Vim and Vigour.

The liver should pour out two pints of liquid bile into your bowels daily. If this bile is not flowing freely, your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Gas bloats up your stomach, You get constipated. Your whole system is poisoned and you feel sour, sunk and the world looks punk.

Laxatives are only makeshifts. A mere bowel movement doesn't get at the cause. It takes those famous Carter's Little Liver Pills to get these two pints of bile flowing freely and make you feel "up and up". Harmless, gentle, yet amazing in making bile flow freely. Look for the name Carter's Little Liver Pills on the red package. Refuse anything else. Price: As. 10.

SPECIAL SHOW FOR LADIES:—
—:TO-DAY AT 1-30 P. M.:—
OF
"KUNKU"
PRABHAT'S POPULAR MARATHI SOCIAL—
IN 5TH WEEK
AT
CENTRAL
OTHER SHOW AT 6 P.M. TO-DAY
Daily at 3 and 6 P. M.

DEVIKA RANI
IN
BOMBAY TALKIES' GREAT SCREEN ROMANCE:—
NIRMALA
CO-STARRING:
ASHOK KUMAR
2 SHOWS DAILY
2-45 & 5-30
Extra Show on Saturday 10 a. m.
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TALKIES

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O. S. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE.

Steamer	Arrival	Departure
Naples Maru	27th Mar.	11th Apr
Borneo	7th Apr.	25th
Taijin	23rd	8th May
Keifuku	10th May	25th
Italy	25th	9th June
London	8th June	3rd

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RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL, 1938).
Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6-00	22-10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6-15	23-00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7-40	17-45
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9-00	20-50
Madras Express	10-10	15-00
Poona Mail	10-25	17-30
Punjab Mail	11-15	18-50
Nagpur Express	13-50	21-35
Poona Fast (Pass.)	17-00	11-50
Poona Express	19-24	8-05
Allahabad Express	20-15	7-00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central

	Arr. H.M	Dep H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5-35	13-50
Delhi Express	6-00	22-05
Gujarat Mail	6-45	20-25
Kathiawar Mail	7-25	21-56
Frontier Mail	8-15	21-30
	(Mon)	(Sat)
*The Flying Ranee, Bulsar	9-15	15-50
	(Mon)	(Sat)
*The Flying Ranee, Surat	9-48	15-10
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Mondays)	10-58	
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Saturdays)		18-05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14-00	22-25
Kathiawar Express	18-15	8-45
Baroda Passenger	20-33	9-25

*If Monday is a bank holiday these trains will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr H.M
Frontier Mail (Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers	8-40

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

LONDON-BOMBAY (JUHU)

	Arrivals.	Delivery.
Monday	1 p.m.	3-30 p.m
Tuesday	1 p.m.	3-30 p.m.
Wednesday	1 p.m.	3-30 p.m.
Friday	1 p.m	3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—LONDON

	Latest hour of posting at G.P.O.	Departure
Tuesday	8-30 a.m.	10-15 a.m.
Wednesday	8-30 a.m.	10-15 a.m.
Thursday		8-00 p.m.

TRIVANDRUM—BOMBAY (JUHU)

	Delivery.
Tuesday	6-00 p.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—TRIVANDRUM

	Latest hour of posting at G.P.O.
Wednesday	8-00 p.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—KATHIAWAR

	Departure H.M
Monday	7-15
Tuesday	7-15
Thursday	7-15
Friday	7-15
Saturday	7-15

BOMBAY (JUHU)—KATHIAWAR

	Arrivals H.M
Monday	11-35
Wednesday	11-35
Friday	11-35

Friday	8-30 a.m.	10-15 a.m.
Saturday	8-30 a.m.	10-15 a.m.

DELHI—BOMBAY (JUHU)

	Arrival.	Delivery
Monday	1-55 p.m.	3-30 p.m.
Thursday	1-55 p.m.	3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—DELHI

	Latest hour of posting at G.P.O.
Tuesday	8-00 p.m.

MAYOR'S RUPEE FUND GETS UNDER WAY

Steady Flow Of Donations

The Rupee Fund, organised by Mr. Sultan Chinoy, Mayor of Bombay, in aid of the King-Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund, has met with an immediate response all over the Presidency.

Centres where receipts are obtainable for rupee donations report brisk sales since the Fund opened on April 20. The special motor car touring the City bearing placards giving details of the various prizes is collecting an average of Rs. 500/- daily, and collections are rising rapidly.

Numbered receipts are issued for each donation, and 100 prizes, ranging from Rs 5,000/- downward, will be awarded to holders of receipts bearing the numbers already selected by Lady Lumley.

So heavy has been the demand for receipts tha those who are awaiting pay day before contributing to the fund are advised to do straightway, since the fund will be closed immediately one lakh of rupees has been collected.

A further drive to collect another lakh of rupees will only be started when the prizes for the first lakh have been distributed.—A. P.

S. I. Railway Passengers' Conference

The first conference of Southern Indian Railway Passengers' Associations and allied Institutions will be held at Devakottai (Ramnad District), South India, on the S. I. Railway, on Monday, the 23rd May, 1938, under the Presidentship of Mr. Gordhandas Goculdas Morarji, President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay.

A Travel and Transport Exhibition will also be simultaneously held along with the said Conference at the same place.

The Annual Prize-distribution of the Matunga Premier School for (Boys and Girls) was held at the School premises on Tuesday evening. Picture shows the school children singing a prayer song before the proceedings.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay I & II Programmes

VUB 244 metres, 1,231 kc|s. Also 31.4 metres. 9,565 kc|s. foe Transmission I and 90.8 metres. 3,305 kc|s. for Transmission II.

11-30 Recorded Indian Music. p.m.

1-0 Market Rates, Announcements. 1-5 Recorded European Music. 5-30 Bombay Radio Orchestra: Multani. 5-40 Sunderabai. 6-0 Flute, Sitar and Jaltarang. Tilang. 6-10 to 6-20 Air Artists. Pyare de gar lage, Puria. 6-30 To Bhumijan. 7-30 It was in the News A talk in Hindustani by M. B. Harris. Leaving out politics, divorce cases and crime, there is often much in the daily newspaper which may give food for thought. These modest news items which escaped the sensational headlines of the sub-editor will be picked for our listeners by M. B. Harris. 7-45 Between four fires. Gujarati comedy by Dhansukhlal Mehta. 8-30 Commercial News. 8-45 Music of the East. 9-0 News (Hindustani). 9-15 Sunderabai. 9-30 News. 9-45 Some Famous Law Trials. Talk by S.D. Vimadalal. 10-0 Symphony Orchestra. Bombay II Short wave only. 10-10 Chamber Music. 11-0 Close Down. Bombay I: Medium-wave only. 10-0 Variety. 11-0 Close Down.

Delhi—I Programme

VUD 340 metres, 886 kc|s. a.m.

TRANSMISSION I

7-0 AIR Orchestra. 7-10 Vilayat Khan. 7-30 Dulari. 7-50 Chand Khan. 8-10 Shankrabai. News. 8-40 In English. 8-50 In Hindustani.

TRANSMISSION II

noon.

12-0 Musical Tour of India. p.m.

1-0 Songs and Solos.

TRANSMISSION III

p.m.

6-0 Mood of Moment. Chand Khan. 6-20 Vilayat Khan. 6-30 For Our Young Listeners. 7-0 Is Mankind Happier Now than in Former Times? (Khawja Hasan Nizami Mulla Wahidi Bhaiya Khsan). 7-20 Hashr Day. 7-30 Hashr As I Saw Him. 7-40 To Data Jag Data (Chorus) 7-45 Tarana-i-Masti (Hashr). 7-45 Tarana-i-Masti (Hashr). 8-0 Hashr and the Indian Stage. 8-15 Scenes from Hashr's Plays. News, Weather Report. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 European Recorded Interlude. 9-50 Matters of Moment. Talk by Earl of Lytton. Relayed from BBC. 10-5 Informal Studio Concert. 10-55 News.

Delhi—II Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I & II

31.3 metres, 9,575 kc|s.

Programme as in Delhi I.

TRANSMISSION III

60 metres. 4.905 kc|s. p.m.

6-0 to 10-5 Programme as in Delhi I.

10-5 Mixed Melodies. 10-30 Shankarabai. 10-55 News.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370 4m. 610 kc|s and 49.1 m., 6.109 kc|s. (Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time). p.m.

12-36 Radio Quartette. Weather. 1-36 School Programme. 1-51 Gardening. By Nirmal Sinha, M.A., 2-6 Akinchan Dutt, 2-21 Recorded Melodrama. 2-59 B. Gupta. p.m.

5-6 For Countryside. 5-36 Basanti Bidya Bithi. 7-51 World Affairs: Talk in Bengali by N. C. Chowdhury. 8-6 News, Weather (Bengali). 8-21 Dhirendra Nath Chatterjee. 8-41 Radharany. 9-1 Commercial News, Weather. 9-6 News. 9-21 Swing is Here to Sway. 9-36 Social Regeneration of Women. Talk by Ela Sen. 9-35 Ted Frango Poulo.

Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres, 1,500 kc|s. p.m.

5-30 An hour with villagers. 6-30 Announcements in Hindustani. Radio. 6-35 M. Siddiq Qawwal. 6-55 Baharbai. 7-15 Naghmai-Bahar. Khyber Orchestra. 7-25 Raushan Lal. p.m.

7-45 Reading from 'Seerat-i-Nabvi'. 8-0 M. Siddiq Qawwal. 8-20 Mehr Bakhsh. 8-25 Baharbai. 8-15 Bahana. 8-55 Raushan Lal. News, Weather Report. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Radio. A talk by M. A. Latif. 10-0 Raushan Lal. 10-20 Baharbai. 10-40 When two neighbours meet.

Lahore Programme

V U L 276 metres, 1,086 kc/s. p.m.

6-0 Qawwali. 6-30 Classical Music. 7-0 Live and Let Live. Talk in Hindustani by W. B. Zia. 7-30 Naseem Begam. 7-50 Hans Raj Madan. 8-15 Current Events. Review in Hindustani. 8-30 Naseem Begam. 8-50 Religious Music. News, Weather Report. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Naseem Begam. 10-5 Classical Music. 10-35 Naseem Begam.

Lucknow Programme

V U W 294 metres, 1,022 kc/s. p.m.

6-30 Lucknow Orchestra. 6-40 Khursheedbai. 7-5 R. K. Patwardhan. 7-35 Parshotam Narain. 7-45 Kabir Saheb. Talk in Hindustani by V. N. Tewari. 8-0 Boshanti Palit (Amateur). 8-15 R. K. Patwardhan. 8-40 Khursheedbai. News, Weather Report. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Repressions. A talk by S. A. Zaheer. 10-0 Boshanti Palit. 10-10 R. K. Patwardhan. 10-35 Khursheedbai.

B. B. C. Programme

GSJ (to 9 p.m.). 21.53 Mc/s (13.93 m.).
GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97 m.).
GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m.).
GSO (to 8-30 p.m.) 15.18 Mc/s (19.76 m.)
GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.).
GSD (from 9-15 p.m.) 11.75 Mc/s (25.53 m.).
p.m.

7-27 Announcements. 7-30 Central Band of Royal Air Force. 8-0 Gang Smasher. 8-20 Strauss Waltzes. 8-30 Made in Great Britain. 9-0 Dansant. 9-30 News. 9-50 Matters of Moment. Talk by Earl of Lytton. 10-5 Bird Song. 10-20 Scots Songs.

RADIO COMMUNICATION EXAMINATION

The results of Radio Communication Examination held on 4th April 1938 are as under:—

1. V. J. T. INSTITUTE RADIO CLASS.

First Class:—1. Vadgaonkar M. G.; 2. Mohemad Ashraf S. K.; 3. Morawala M. D.; 4. Tandan K. B.

Second Class:—1. Deodhar G. M.; 2. Patrawala K. J.; 3. Nair N. K.; 4. Sinh T. P.; 5. Sambashivasam K.; 6. Khopkar D. G.; 7. Bhatt M. J.; 8. Joshi N. B.; 9. Khosla G. R.; 10. Vartak M. B.; 11. Gundurao J. S.; 12. Sultan Ahmed A.; 13. Khalsa J. P.; 14. Sriraman E.; 15. Rushi H. J.; 16. Agarwal Shree Niwas.

Pass class:—1. Puri Iqbal Singh; 2. Krishnaswamy A.; 3. Salooja T. R.; 4. Vaidya M. K.; 5. Bose A. K.; 6. Shivaswami G.; 7. Deshpande B. G.; 8. Shah J. P.; 9. Batra B. N.

2. RADIO ELECTRIC, BOMBAY.

Second Class:—1. Bakshi T. D.; 2. Mallikarjunarao Yarlagadda; 3. Vaisampayan S. K.; 4. Row Dharwar K. V.; 5. Dave M. J.; 6. Mahatme P. B.; 7. George P. Omman; 8. Kachru Ayodhyanath.

Pass Class:—1. Rao Guthikonda V.; 2. Vally Kasamally Md.; 3. Qureshi A. W.; 4. Menon K. G.; 5. Reddi J. A.; 6. Bhatt S. N.; 7. Dhingra D. N.; 8 Samuel Y. C.; 9. Krishnamurthy S.; 10. Radheshyam G.; 11. Banejee B. C.; 12. Naithani Rameshchandra Datta; 13. Oswald Martins; 14. Ramasheshan R.; 15. Sahgal Ved Prakash; 16. Vyas M. J.; 17. Harban Singh; 18. Ram Sarup Suri; 19. Raval J. N.

3. E. M. F. RADIO CLASS, BOMBAY.

Second Class:—1. Mehta D. H.; 2. Talwar S. S.; 3 K. Krishna Reddy; 4. Kuruvilla T. C.

Pass Class:—1. Patel F. B.; 2. Bharucha D. M.

4. BOMBAY TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BOMBAY 10.

Second Class:—1. Mirza R. C.; 2. Sharma Merchand; 3. Mathur G. S. D.; 4. Irani S. N.; 5. Singh Sat Pal; 6. Mohitra K. P.; 7. Wilson P. G.; 8. Naik D. B.; 9. Mufti A. R.; 10. Ansari Md. Nabi Ullah; 11. Singh Sudarshan; 12. Sahyal B. N.

Pass Class:—1. Mufti A. H.; 2. Patwar B. C.; Valdya G. M.; 4. Mather Wilmot K.; 5. Desai K. G.; 6. Naganand B.; 7. Purohit G. L.; 8. Patil G. N.; 9. Ghaswala H. V.; 10. Silas Ezekiel.

5. CHICAGO TELEPHONE AND RADIO CO.'S RADIO CLASS, BOMBAY.

Second Class:—1. Kanga M. B.; 2. Jain Mishrilal; 3. Lodaya Jethabhai.

Pass Class:—1. Ghandhi R. G.; 2 Karkara R. P.; 3. Kelkar M. K.; 4. Vartak A. M.

6. SIND RADIO ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, KARACHI.

Second Class:—Suktankar B. V.; 2. Schwartz Samuel; 3. Om Prakash Gupta; 4. Lobo Joseph.

Mr. G. M. Savant of Hindustan Chemical and Beauty Products, Poona, is shortly leaving for Japan on behalf of Mr. Shah. Mr. Sawant is one of the youngest scientists of India, and was working with Dr. Bose. Mr. Sha intends to open a big factory in India to manufacture soap, waterproofs, and paints after Mr. Sawant's return from Japan.

For a man aged 30 years an investment of about Rs. 27 per month in

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THE BRANCH MANAGER

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AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay, Wednesday.

Dongri Police arrested two persons named Shanker Dhondiba and Dattoo Balwant last midnight at Chinch Bunder Road for breach of Curfew Order and they were remanded into jail custody till the 10th May.

Princess Street Police arrested 20 persons last night and most of them were released on bail till the 10th of May. All the arrests were effected between 10 p.m. and 5-30 a.m. for breach of Curfew Order.

An echo of the riots was heard in the Girgaum Court to-day.

On the 17th instant, a goldsmith's valuables, while being carried to a safe place by his servants, were looted by four people in the vicinity of the Erskine Road.

The servants had to run away to save their skins.

Three of the alleged looters were arrested near Null Bazaar.

The fourth Jan Mahomed Rahim Tulla was arrested by the Maharbourie Police and charges of rioting, of voluntary hurt in committing robbery, and of being member of an unlawful Assembly were made against him.

The property involved amounts to Rs. 2000.

The accused were refused bail and were remanded into Police custody till 7th May.

How a woman resident of B. D. D. Chawl No. 19, Worli, finding herself helpless against the overtures of a neighbour and her husband not coming to her rescue when complained to, attempted to commit suicide by jumping into the Worli Sea, was narrated at the Dadar Police Court to-day.

Krishnabai Kanaya, the woman in question jumped into the Worli Sea yesterday morning but was saved by the fisherman.

It was stated that the neighbour was making the illegal proposal for nearly eight months and on the night before the incident she had a quarrel with her husband.

The woman who is now detained in the K. E. M. Hospital for treatment was ordered to be bailed out till the 4th of May on a charge of attempted suicide.

"Persons living on the earnings of prostitution deserve a sentence of imprisonment for the protection of Society", remarked Mr. I N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, in sentencing Sobhagchand Naginchand Shah to nine month's rigorous imprisonment on a charge of living on the earnings of prostitution.

The case is an offshoot of a police raid to the accused's house at Gamdevi on April 16, when they arrested the accused, and two others on a charge of living on the earnings of prostitution. Saraswati Premji, the second accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 200 or in default three months' rigorous imprisonment The third accused Kalpu Rambhilawan was acquitted for want of sufficient evidence.

Boy Killed In Car Accident

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the Bombay Coroner's Jury to-day, at the inquest on the body of a boy (6), residing at Tardeo Road, who was knocked down by a motor car on the 24th instant.

1 YEARS R. I. FOR TRESPASS

MADRAS, April 27.

Life would be intolerable if persons with the mentality of the accused are permitted to trespass on private premises and stage a hunger-strike on door-steps, observed Mr. Abbas Ali, Chief Presidency Magistrate, sentencing T.S. Sachidanandam (26) to one year's rigorous imprisonment, on a charge of trespassing on the Premier's residence at Mambalam, on April 9, and his room in the Secretariat on April 7. Six months were awarded for each offence, the sentences to run consecutively.

The prisoner asked what had become of his petition to the Premier, to which the Magistrate replied that he knew nothing, and he must apply to the Premier himself.

The prisoner bade "good-bye" to the Magistrate, and as he was led out of the court-room by two constables he shouted revolutionary slogans.—A. P.

Sadhu In Trouble For Carrying Lathi

The cases arising out of the recent riots were tried at the Special Court at Mazagaon on Tuesday morning.

Persons arrested for breach of Curfew Order were fined Rs. 10 each or one week's rigorous imprisonment.

Several persons who were found in possession of pen-knife were fined Rs 25 each, while two of the suspects, arrested for carrying lathis were given a month's rigorous imprisonment each.

A Jain Sadhu who was in custody for having a stick was bound over, and as it is urged on his behalf that every Sadhu usually carries a stick which is mainly to ward off dogs, etc., he was acquitted.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

In The Name Of Unity

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A combination of idealism and practical good sense characterises both Gandhiji and Mr. Jinnah. Both love India deeply and abidingly and have been striving for India's freedom for many years. Both are nationalistic. Both recognise that without Hindu-Muslim concord, India's freedom is a practical impossibility.

Mr. Jinnah knows the feelings of his community. He understands his community. Gandhiji understands his community. Inasmuch as no community is perfect in this imperfect world, both Mr. Jinnah and Gandhiji understand the strong and the weak points of their respective communities.

Calling into requisition or encouraging the forces for good, in each community, can accelerate the advent of nationalism. Calling into requisition or encouraging the forces for evil in each community, can push back nationalism.

Looking objectively, the good points of Islam, if I may respectfully say so, are (1) self-reliance; (2) equal status of all human beings; (3) community of wealth; (4) the democratic elective principle; (5) obedience to Law rather than to Man. Subjectively, if I may be permitted to say so, the good points of Hinduism are (1) Toleration (which is the soul of democracy); (2) renunciation; (3) compassion; (4) struggle for the liberty of the Soul.

Any measure by which these good qualities, that is to say, the cultures of the two communities, can be dovetailed into each other, will bring forth concord and progress. How to do it, is the problem.

The dovetailing has to take place in all spheres that go to make a nation's life i.e. social, economic and political.

So far as the social and economic sphere are concerned, much can be done and very little has been done towards bringing about a dovetailing of the good qualities possessed by the two communities. The social life of Hindus and Muslims still runs apart from each other. There is no reason why this should be so any longer. The first step is to agree to abolish communal schools and colleges. If religion is to be taught in schools, a common text book, containing the best of both the religions should be taught to all the students. Communal clubs should be made non-communal. A greater intercourse between the girls and women of the two communities should be established.

Relief of the poor and the distressed of each community, by that community, may have to continue for some time. Each community should be encouraged to introduce social reform within itself.

In the economic sphere, there is no sense in having communal chambers of commerce. Trade does not recognise caste or creed. For the economic good of India, all communities must pool together.

As regards the political sphere, I wish to say nothing for the present. Inasmuch however, as the political life of a country is built upon its past history, and the past history of India is based on the village community, I submit that whatever scheme may be suggested, its root should lie in the strengthening of the village community, irrespective of creed; and the rebuilding should be from the bottom, upwards. The elders of both the communities at the top, should, jointly and together, guide the infant movement towards nationalism.

May the all-seeing and forgiving God, the Father of us all, bless the efforts of these good leaders.—Yours, etc.,

N. H. PANDIA.

121, Medows Street.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Gandhi-Jinnah Talks

R. T. GOVERNOR hopes that the interview will bring about a solution of the communal problem. "I wish Mr. Jinnah will lay aside his legal acumen and solve the question from his heart and reap the blessings of 35 crores of his countrymen and not merely of the members of the Muslim League".

Police Act Amendment

JAYASHEEL SUVARNA supports the Police Act Amending Bill introduced by the Home Member in the Bombay Assembly.

Borivili Ry. Halts

GOPAL KRISHNA requests the B. B. And C. I. Railway authorities to arrange for stoppages of both the Flying Ranee and the Down 20 Delhi Express at Borivili.

Ry. Police High-handedness

B. G. PURAO draws the attention of the B. B. and C. I. Railway police authorities to the rough handling of two passengers by the policeman on duty at Grant Road Station on the 23rd instant.

Deccan States' Conference

S. S. KHANOLKAR suggests the name of Mr. Sampurnanand, the Educational Minister of the U. P. for the presidency of the forthcoming Deccan States' Conference.

Claims Of Homoeopathy

Drs. G. B. Patel and R. R. Thakar observe that their letter of the 15th instant on the above subject was signed by them as President and Secretary of the Western India Homoeopathic Association and "not as persons to a person in our personal capacity". The correspondents further observe that Hahneman and other pioneers had renounced allopathy altogether before they started with homoeopathy. "They were far higher to boast of their allopathic qualifications. Similarly when a person sees light he once for all remains lighted and must have given up preoccupations of past allopathic thinking."

Matric Geometry Paper

M. C. VAIDYA complains against the instructions given in the matric geometry paper, like that under question 10 which often prove confusing and misleading to students. "The University blue book is the proper place for instructions and not the examination paper."

Up, Up The National Flag

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—History is repeating itself in Mysore. The Mysore state authorities have evidently lost their heads over a matter which could have been amicably settled.

To-day the times have changed but the Mysore Government refuses to acknowledge the fact and march with the times.

Mysore may wage war against the Flag but the duty of the Congress is to uphold its honour. Up, up the National Flag.—Yours etc.,

R D. BALIWALA.

BANDRA.

Bombay University Library

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Apropos of the suggestions made by your correspondent "Another Book Lover" in his letter published in your issue of April 15, I would say that the authorities of the Bombay University Library should come forward with practical schemes for the expansion of the library movement in the presidency. As the centre of education, culture and civilization, the responsibility of educating the citizens on right lines devolves on the University. If one were to conceive of a public library as described by your correspondent and its utility in public life, it will at once become obvious that the services rendered by the Bombay University library and other various libraries in the City have not touched the fringe of the problem of adult education. It is, therefore, highly desirable that, as a first step, the University Library should be thrown open to all the members of the public irrespective of any other consideration. At present its services are merely confined to University students and graduates only. Secondly, the library will do well to adopt the 'open access system' and should provide all the necessary facilities for a free and full use of its volumes. Again provision should be made for the lending of books and periodicals. The Madras University library supplies books even at the doors of its members on payment of the prescribed fee. After all, it must be remembered, it is the University library that should serve as a model to copy.

—Yours, etc.,

A CITIZEN.

A Suggestion

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Why should not the Government once for all do away with the places like the Northbrooke Gardens and erect some Police Chowkis there and keep all those localities where the outbrears of riots occur so often surrounded by permanent police Chowkis all round so that the peaceful residents of the other quarters of the city, may not have to undergo all the hardships, suffered at present?—Yours, etc.

J. R. SCREWVALA.

"UNOFFICIAL" HOCKEY TOUR

Team Not Strong To Maintain Unbeaten Record

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, April 26.

Perhaps it would be possible to select better players than the following "unofficial" team which will shortly tour Australia and New Zealand under the captaincy of the Nawab of Manavadar. The team sails from Colombo on May 14:—

The Team

Goal-keeper: B. Abrahams.

Backs: Gur Narain Singh, Farasat Yar Khan and S. Mahomed Hussein.

Half-backs: Yahaya Shah, Noor Khan, Lajpat and A. Qavi.

Forwards: Shahabuddin, Ahmed Khan, Abdul Latif, Sultan Khan, P. P. Fernandes, Suleman, Narayan and the Nawab of Manavadar.

It is unfortunate that Dhyanchand and his brother Roop Singh are not in the team to brighten the chances of the Tourists returning to India with an unbeaten record.

Dhyanchand's Doubts

Asked about the Manavadar State's Hockey team to tour New Zealand and Australia, Dhyanchand said:—

"Mohd. Hussain and Shahabuddin have considerable experience of that country and, in my opinion, Manavadar will find very stiff opposition everywhere. The Club sides are not very strong but the Tests will be difficult affairs. The weather is unsuitable to Indians. For the last tour, arranged by the I.H.F., a much stronger side was chosen and that team found it hard to overcome the New Zealanders."

Dhyanchand thinks that the present team should include at least seven or eight players of all-India standard.

Congress Sweeps The Board

All Candidates Returned Unopposed In Board Elections

It is unique that all the three wards in the District Local Board Election of the Bombay Suburban District are uncontested. All the 10 seats except one which was purposely left uncontested by the Congress for a Christian to come in, have gone to Congress. There was likelihood of some contest in some constituencies but it seems Mr. Chunilal D. Barfivala, the present President of the District Local Board, whom Congress had adopted as its candidate has been instrumental in persuading a number of candidates to withdraw, including Mr. Shantaram N. Patil, who was likely to contest to the end. Thus the accompanying candidates will be declared duly elected.

The following is a list of the new members elected from the three wards:—

VERSOWA CONSTITUENCY

(1) Chunilal D. Barfivala, (2) Paul A. Pereira. (3) Dr. Mrs. Savitribai Vagh.

MALAD CONSTITUENCY

(1) Gokuldas Dalal. (2) Keshavbhai Ganeshji Patel. (3) Luxmanrao Mhatre.

CHEMBUR CONSTITUENCY

(1) Ramkrishna Harishchandra Chemburkar. (2) P. Balu. (3) Vrajlal Maneklal Astik. (4) Jabar A. Ali.

EXPONENT OF HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY

Tribute To India's Poet Philosopher Iqbal

At a largely attended public meeting held on Sunday evening at the Nagpada Neighbourhood Hall to mourn the sudden death of the late Dr. Sir Mohammad Iqbal, Dr. G. R. A. Sheikh, B.Sc. M.B., B.S. Bombay Municipal Councillor, presided.

The President eulogised the work of Dr. Sir Iqbal and his services towards the uplift of the poor and the oppressed.

Among the other speakers were: Maulana Irfan, Secretary Khilafat, Mr. Ahsan, Editor Alhilal, G. A. Maulvi, Mr. Ibrahim, Yusuf Ahrari.

The Chair put the following resolution which was unanimously carried;

(1) "This public meeting of the residents of Bombay expresses its deep sorrow at the untimely and sudden death of Dr. Sir Mohammad Iqbal, and considers it an irreparable loss, not only to India but to the whole of the East, and fully sympathises with the bereaved family of the deceased and prays for the peaceful rest of his soul in heavens."

The second resolution that was carried unanimously ran as follows:—

"This public meeting of the residents of Bombay requests the Bombay Municipal Corporation to change the name of Rippon Road into Sir Mohammad Iqbal Road, to commemorate the name of the poet Laureate of the East, and of International Fame, and appoints a committee of the following members, with powers to co-opt, with a view to make efforts and carry out this laudable object viz., (1) Mr. Mohammad Ahsan, Editor, Alhilal. (2) Mr. Mohammad Yusuf Ahrari, (3) Mr. M. A. Azad, (4) Mr. Mohammad Dawood, and (5) Mr. A. K. Ashik.

In the course of his presidential remarks Dr. Sheikh said:—

UNIVERSAL MESSAGE.

Born a Muslim, he lived a Muslim, and died a Muslim, as he said of the death at life's end: "I am not afraid of death." "I am a Muslim, and shall welcome death with a smiling countenance." Yet his massage was universal. He preached for the benefit of mankind. His words before his death showed of what quality and stuff he was made, though he is for the benefit of all. It was a lesson for his fellow brethren never to slacken their faith from Islam, and do a bit according to their might towards the good of the suffering humanity.

EXPONENT OF HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

His contribution towards the freedom of India and emancipation of its people was in no less degree, a gospel of the Hindu-Muslim unity. His description of India as the best country in the whole world was the best answer to those who blamed Muslims that they kept their eye to Mecca and Medina. That song inspired every Indian to think of a free India.

BANERJEE CONGRATULATES WORKERS FOR COMPOSING DIFFERENCES

Plea For Participation In May Day Celebrations

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

Dr. Suresh Chandra Banerji, President, All-India Trade Union Congress, has issued the following statement in connection with May Day:—

The first of May is fast approaching. On that day, the workers of India will, I am sure, give an exhibition as in previous years, of their remarkable solidarity and determination to continue the struggle till the goal has been reached. That solidarity and determination has become all the more imperative now in view of the rapid and deplorable deterioration in the international situation during recent years.

DEMOCRACY STRANGLED.

Fascist aggression has increased and the countries not still under its sway are governed by dictatorships, no less worse. British Imperialism, in spite of its sham hoax of non-intervention has become the greatest bulwork of international reaction. Everywhere in the world and more particularly in India, the workers stand deprived of their elementary civic rights. Democracy has been strangled. Prosecution and persecution, imprisonment and exile, mass dismissals and reduction in wages have become the order of the day. Above all, hangs the danger cloud of a wide-spread and devastating war. The blind fury of reaction has raised its head and is busy reconquering the world. But the forces of progress have not remained idle and the growth of the working-class movement everywhere has been unique.

INDIA AND WORLD PROGRESS.

The reroic resistance of the workers' state in Spain againts Franco's offensive, the birth of United Popular Front Mivement in France and China, and the steady consolidation of Soviet Powers in Russia send a thrill of exhilaration through us all and fill us with ecstacy, joy and hope too. And India has not lagged behind in contributing her mite to the growth of these forces of world progress. Here the development of the working class movement in recent years has been phenomenal. It has spread far and wide into every nook and corner and not a day passes but the papers bring exalting news of the heroic resistance of the workers against the offensive of the employers. The unity achieved at Nagpur between the Trade Union Congress and National Trade Union Federation raises it to a still higher level and opens immense opportunities for its development in various directions.

On the first of May, therefore, the workers in India have every reason to rejoice. With the difference in their own ranks composed, with the relation between Congress in several provinces, with the spirit of solidarity growing more and more between workers of the world, the working-class in India feel their march more stronger than before and the prospect of victory has brightened. The forces of reaction tremble before their new power. Remembering this let the workers in India participate in their thousands in the May Day celebrations and make th a success.—United Press.

Late Mr. Shridharrao Bagwe Desai

Mr. Shridharrao Ramchandrarao Bagwe Deral, the ex-President of the Kshatriya Maratha Dnyati Samaj, Bombay, who died on the 22nd instant at his residence at Santa Cruz, at the age of 55, was born at Masura in the Ratnagiri District. He rose from the position of a clerk to that of an officer in the Medical Department of the G.I.P. Railway, simply by dint of his personal merits of intelligence and hard work. He took keen interest in the uplift of the Maratha Society and was connected in various capacities with the premier Maratha institution, the Kshtriya Maratha Dnyati Samaj, Bombay, of which he was the President till the last year, when he had to resign owing to failing health.

He used to concern himself with all the Maratha institutions, especially the Maratha Educational Conference since its inception at Dharwar. He was one of those responsible for the founding of the Maratha colony at Dahisar in 1929 under the auspices of the Kshatriya Maratha Dnyati Samaj, Bombay. Moreover, taking into consideration the needs of the above colony he had recently donated to it a piece of land admeasuring 400 sq yards, for the purposes of constructing a public hall, which is nearing completion.

KNOCKED DOWN BY CAR

A 17-year old boy named Shanker Goverdhan was knocked down by a motor-car and killed on the spot near Hindustan Mills, Arthur Road, Bombay, on Wednesday night.

"Existing Powers Of Police More Than Plenty"

C. L. Union Against Curtailing Of Individual Freedom

The Secretary, Indian Civil Liberties Union, writes:—

The attempt on the part of the Government to rush through a Bill to amend the Bombay City Police Act of 1902 enlarging its scope and entrusting the Police Commissioner with dictatorial powers at a time when the public mind is greatly disturbed over the recent occurrences in the city is admittedly undesirable. Occasional outbreak of hooliganism in the city cannot be urged as sufficient reason to seek to add to the already existing stock of repressive legislation. City Police Acts generally speaking call for considerable scrutiny and abridgement rather than enlargement.

DUTY OF POPULAR GOVT.

A popular Government based on public support may be depended upon not to use lightheartedly the repressive weapons for the suppression of liberty; but that in itself is no reason why repressive laws should be allowed to be piled up. People as a rule are reluctant, and this is particularly so in India because of adverse experiences in the past to entrust the Executive with extraordinary powers which are liable to be used in curtailing their freedom. Democracy postulates least possible interference with individual and class liberty and this cannot be ensured unless the powers of the Executive are limited to the needs of carrying on the day-to-day administration. One would even dare to suggest that legislation of the kind proposed should be avoided even at the risk of some guilty persons going free, for the possible dangers to liberty that lurk in such laws are great.

Commendably prompt action on the part of the Police localised the trouble, nipped it at the very start, and saved the city from continued anxiety. This is evidence enough that the existing powers are more than plenty to deal with any bad emergent situation. The Bombay Civil Liberties Union Executive Committee, at a meeting last Monday, called to discuss the proposed amendment, expressed its considered opinion after a thorough survey of the situation that no change in the existing Act is called for.

EXPAND BOUNDS OF FREEDOM

Congress Ministries instead of attempting new repressive measures in support of law and order should try to expand the bounds of freedom by speedy moves in the direction of repealing the existing stock of repressive laws. That they have made some contribution in this direction is not questioned. Much yet remains to be done.

KHAR CHARMALAYA

Rameshwardas Birla's Donation

(From Our Correspondent).

VILE PARLE, Monday.

The Chamdevala Vadi Charmalaya at Khar, is the creation—if it can be so termed—of Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Bombay's Chief Minister.

The annual prize distribution ceremony of this institution was performed by Seth Rameshwardas Birla on Sunday last.

D. B. K. M. Zaveri, the Chairman of the institute gave a report of the working of the institution. The boys of the institution then treated audience to music.

Mr. Birla spoke on the importance of the Harijan and village reconstruction programme. He congratulated the management for their well-organised efforts.

He announced a donation of Rs. 1,000 towards the maintenance of the institution, Rs. 500 for water requirements and Rs. 100 towards the prize distribution. A donation of Rs. 275 was also announced from a gentleman towards the upkeep of the institution.

Whilst thanking the President Hon. Mr. Kher gave a graphic account of the institution and exhorted the suburban residents to put the institution on a permanent footing.

College Of Physicians And Surgeons Of Bombay

Out of 27 students who appeared at the First L.C.P.S Examination held in April 1938, the following 21 have passed:—

C. K. Amin, C. C. Barbosa-Noronha, U. N. Bhise, M. H. Chouhan, D. G. Gude, K. J. Gune, S. D. Hardikar, P. R. Jinsiwale, S. S. Joshi, Tara J. Kale, (Miss), S. U. S. H. Karol, N. Y. Kenkre, D. A. Kothare, R. G. Malvanker, H. S. Mehta, J. U. Mehta, Ratan P. Meisheri (Miss), Sindhu V. Mydeo (Miss), H. V. Nirgudkar, L. B. Purandhare, and E. J. Smith.

Your teeth are safe with a SMOOTH toothpaste
ODOL cannot harm tooth enamel. It cleans gently but thoroughly, strengthens the gums, checks decay and makes teeth white and healthy.
Odol
SMOOTHEST toothpaste made
Odol Tooth Paste
1/07/2.

ATHLETIC PROWESS AND BOVRIL GO HAND IN HAND

Athletes all over the World have found that Bovril gives them speed of action coupled with quickness of brain. They have found also that for sustained muscular effort there is nothing so good as Bovril.

It has been conclusively proved by scientific investigation that Bovril has a body-building power of from 10 to 20 times the amount taken.

AS A QUICK ENERGISER—DRINK

BOVRIL

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Chaitra Vad 13, 1994
Muslim: Safar 26, 1357
Parsi: Avan 25, 1307
Hightide: 10-37; 22-32
Lowtide: 4-11; 16-30
Sunrise: 6h. 12m.
Sunset: 7h. 0m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Indian and European Progressive Groups: Mr. N. M. Joshi will address on "Immediate Needs of Indian Labour", Green's Hotel, 6-30 p.m.

Friday, April 29.

Results of First and Second M.B.B.S. Examinations, 2 p.m.

Saturday, April 30.

S. S. 'Stratheden' with London mails sails at 1 p.m.
Municipal Schools Committee 2-10 p.m.
Results of Intermediate Science Examinations, 3 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per "M. V. Victoria" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 1-30 p.m. on Thursday the 28th instant, instead of as previously notified.

With effect from Monday (2nd May) the Dadar Colony Post Office will remain open from 7-30 a.m. to 11-30 a.m. and from 1-0 p.m. to 5 p.m. and transact public business as specified in the revised hours of business.

TOUR TO EUROPE POSTPONED

The Government of India having appointed Mr. Shantilal Mangaldas B. A. of Ahmedabad, as an Adviser to the Employers' Delegate to the ensuing International Labour Conference to be held at Geneva, was to sail per s.s. "Victoria" on the 28th inst., but owing to ill-disposed health he has postponed to sail for Europe by the next Steamer after a week.

SURAT H. M. ASSOCIATION

The Surat Homoeopathic Medical Association was held on 26th under the presidentship of Dr. G. G. Multani and decided to send Dr. G. G. Multani, Dr. R. G. Vaghvala and Dr. R. M. Punjabi as their representatives to attend the special session of "All India Homoeopathic Conference at Bombay which is to be held on 28th April.

BOMBAY CITIZENS' COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Bombay Citizens' Committee will be held to-day (Thursday), at Mr. A. H. Gadre's Office, Krishna Cinema, at 6 p.m.

"THOUGHT FORMS AND THEIR POWERS"

Under the auspices of the Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, Prof. A. M. Modi will lecture in English at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Besant Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Thursday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "Thought Forms and Their Power" (illustrated with lantern slides)

RED AND WHITE CROSS EMBLEM

With reference to the recent decision regarding the use of the Red and White Cross emblems, the Government of India announce that the prohibition of the use of the emblem of the White Cross on a red ground or its imitation extends only to its use for purposes of trade or business, and not to its use for other purposes. The prohibition of the use of the emblem of the Red Cross on a white ground or its imitation extends, however, to its use for any purpose whatsoever.

N B.—No Cinema Shows TO-DAY!

CAPITOL

From SATURDAY:—

★ SALLY EILERS
★ JOHN BEAL
in R-K-O-Radio's dramatic HIT—

"DANGER PATROL"

Romance in the Shadow of DEATH!

REGAL

DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

George Brent
Olivia de Havilland

Claude Rains — Margaret Lindsay in WARNER BROS.'

"GOLD IS WHERE You FIND IT"

(All in life-like Technicolour!)

It will sweep you along in a rushing torrent of Drama!

AMUSEMENT OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"One Mile from Heaven". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Kunku". Daily at 3 and 6 p.m.
EROS—"Mad about Music". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"South Riding". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Daughter of the Himalayas". Daily at 3 and 5-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Soongadi". Daily at 3 and 6 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Lutaroo Lalna" Daily at 5 p.m.
MINERVA—"Meetha Zahar". Daily at 5-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Jwala". Daily at 2-15 and 5-15 p.m.
PATHE—"Life Begins In College." Daily at 3-30 and 6-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Kanhopatra". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Gold is where you find it." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Nirmala". Daily at 2-45 and 5-30 p.m.
WEST END—"300 Days and After". Daily at 3 and 5-30 p.m.

INDIAN PROGRESSIVE GROUP

A joint meeting of European and Indian Progressive Groups will be held at Green's Hotel to-day (Thursday), at 6-30 p.m. when Mr. N. M. Joshi M.L.A. (Central) will speak of the "Immediate Needs of Indian Labour". Members and their guests are requested to attend.

M. RAHIMTULLA DISPENSARY

The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road, for the week ending 23rd April 1938 was 330; of these 224 were males and 106 females.

DECREASE IN CITY MORTALITY

The health returns of Bombay during the 17th week of 1938, i.e. the week ended 23rd April 1938, were as under:—

The total mortality 712 was 30 less than that of the last week and the death rate registered was 31.9 on the Census population of 1931 as against 610 for the 17th week of 1937 and the death rate 27.3. The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium was 575 and the death-rate 25.7.

Out of the total deaths, 193 were among infants under one year of age. During the week, Smallpox caused 95 attacks (including 4 imported cases, one each from Andheri, Mangalore, Arabia and Ghatkopar) and 51 deaths. Cholera and Plague were absent during the week. There were 11 deaths from Typhoid. There were 3 attacks (including one imported from Andheri) and 1 death from Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

The number of live births registered during the week was 583 as against 604 for the 17th week of 1937 and 586 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1933-1937).

I. M. M. T. S. "DUFFERIN

The 42nd meeting of the Governing Body was held on board the Indian Mercantile Marine Training Ship "Dufferin" on Monday last when the following members were present:—

Mr. M. Slade, I.C.S., Offg. Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, (Chairman for the 42nd meeting), Mr. W. Grieve Director of Public Instruction, Bombay; Mr. K. C. Dinshaw; Mr. Walchand Hirachand; Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar; Maulvi Sir Mohammad Yakub; Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi; The Hon. Diwan Bahadur G. Narayanaswamy Chetty; Mr. A. K. G. Hogg.

Commander R.C.G. McClement, (Secretary).

In the absence of the Hon. Sir Mohammad Zafrulla Khan, K.C.S.I., Barat-Law, Chairman of the Governing Body, Mr. Slade was appointed to officiate as Chairman for the 42nd Meeting.

The Governing Body came on board at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) and inspected the Ship and the Cadets at work. A ceremonial March past took place before the Chairman and members of the Governing Body.

BAZARGATE H. S. E. EXHIBITION

Bazargate High School Educational Exhibition has been extended upto Saturday (30th inst.) Time is from 3 to 8 p.m. There is no Entrance fee. Parents and guardians are requested to note that the remaining examinations will begin on Monday 2nd May, 1938.

BEST APPRENTICES' LECTURES

Primarily intended for students under training in the "Best" Company, a series of Lectures will be given this year every Wednesday at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.), in the Conference Room of Electric House, from May 4th to August 3rd.

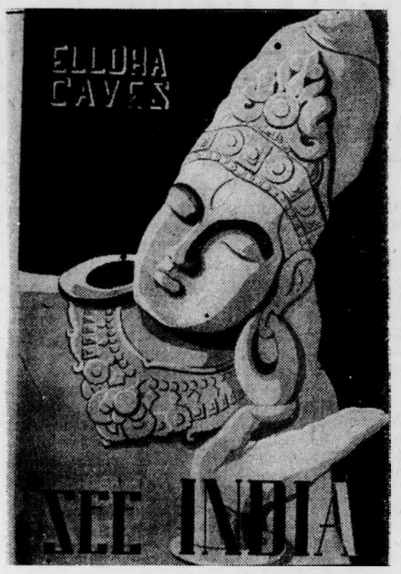
The provisional programme is as follows:—

May 4th Fault Finding and Testing.
May 11th Refrigeration.
May 18th Better Light, Better Sight.
May 25th Installation and Maintenance of Pumps.
June 1st Air Conditioning.
June 8th Machine Tools.
June 15th Cable work.
June 22nd Water Tube Boilers.
June 29th Switchgear.
July 6th X-Rays.
July 13th Store-keeping.
July 20th Costing.
July 27th Costing.
August 3rd Photometric Testing.

In view of the general public interest shown last year, the Company will be glad to welcome all members of the Engineering profession to these lectures which will, in many cases, be illustrated by films. Admission Cards may be obtained on request to the Planning Engineer.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.

The annual general meeting of the Photographic Society of India to-day (Thursday), is adjourned to 28th April 1938 at 6-30 p.m. in the premises of the Society, Mherwan Building, Sir Phirozshaw Mehta Road, Bombay.



A Railway Poster (by Kanti Patel) in the National Academy of Fine and Commercial Art Exhibition opened on Tuesday.

Kalasala Poster (L. Bhavasar), First Exhibition of the works of Students of National Academy of Fine and Commercial Art opened on Tuesday.

FIRING IN MYSORE STATE

To-day's Protest Meeting

Under the joint auspices of the All-India States Peoples' Conference, the Congress Socialist Party and the Civil Liberties' Union, a public meeting will be held to-day (Thursday), at 6-30 p.m., at the Jinnah Hall, to give expression to the public horror at the firing in Mysore State, and to call for nation wide action in support of the people of Mysore.

Sjt. S. A. Brelvi will preside and Sjt. K. F. Nariman, Raja Bahadur Govindlal Motilal, Sjts. Shamaldas Gandhi, M. R. Masani, Mulraj Karsondas and others will address the meeting.

Protest Meeting At Matunga

A public meeting to protest against the firing in Mysore will be held on Saturday evening at 8 at Nappoo Hall Gardens, Matunga, when Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. B. G. Horniman, and others will address. Mr. N. M. Joshi, Vice-Chairman, Bombay Civil Liberties Union will preside.

(This cancels the earlier announcement about a meeting to be held to-day (Thursday), for the same purpose, at Matunga).

PROTEST MEETING IN FORT

A public meeting under the auspices of the 'A' Ward Dist. Congress Committee will be held to-day (Thursday), at 8 p.m. (S.T.) in Bazargate Street near the Clock Tower to protest against the firing in Mysore. Syt. S. A. Brelvi will preside, and Messrs. Ali Bahadurkhan, M.L.A., Umashankar Dikshit, M. R. Masani, Sardar Thamansingh and others will address the meeting.

"SUPPORT PEOPLE OF MYSORE"

Bombay Congress Socialist Party Resolution

The following resolution was unanimously passed at the General Council meeting of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party on the 26th April 1938

"The General Council of the Bomaby Congress Socialist Party has learnt with horror of the death of 32 persons in Mysore State as the result of firing by the State police while defending the National Flag against a ban imposed by the State.

"The Council hopes that the action of the Mysore State will rouse the people of India and the Congress to the necessity of action on a countrywide scale to support the people of Mysore in their fight against oppression".

SOCIAL GATHERING AND PRIZE DISTRIBUTION CEREMONY.

The second annual social gathering and prize distribution ceremony of Tendolkar English School, Byculla, was celebrated under the presidentship of Principal V. R. Nerurkar, on Sunday in the School Hall.

Mr. S. B. Kadam, ex-teacher of the School, read the report of the School. The President distributed the prizes to the students successful in the Annual Examination and winners of sports.

Principal V. R. Nerurkar congratulated Mr. N. R. Tendolkar for having conducted a Marathi School for the last 46-years. This English School of his was, in his opinion, a boon to the people residing in this most backward locality of Bombay.

ON SANITARY ROUND.

The Municipal Commissioner and the Councillors of "C" Ward will meet near the Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade Station on Saturday, (30th inst.), at 7 a.m. (B. T.) to go round the Ward. Residents of the Ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time.

LINGAYAT-MAHAR WEDDING: Mr. S. B. Havire (left), Hon. Secretary of the Suppressed Kolhapur Congress Committee and a Lingayat by caste, who married Miss Anusuya Kamble (right), a Mahar maiden, on Monday evening at Kolhapur.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

BY A SUBURBAN MAN.

Last year it will be recalled the heavy toll of accidents on Ghodbunder Road, the main Road to the suburbs, had nearly obliged the suburban police to enforce a speed limit, but this idea was dropped, as the W. I. A. A. took the side of the motorist and carried a safety campaign for over a month.

This campaign it will be admitted has helped a lot to make the pedestrians road-minded, but the motorists are worse than ever. The accidents on this road still take a toll as before and now at least the suburban police might put their proposed speed limit of thirty miles, just for experiment's sake, for motorists must be taught that Ghodbunder Road is not a Brookland track.

GOAN WEDDING IN BANDRA

On Tuesday, Bandra, was the venue of a pretty Goan wedding, when Mr. Anthony DeSouza, a well-known businessman in Bandra, was married to Miss. Maria Rosa, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Fernandes, also of Bandra.

A.-I HOMOEOPATHIC CONFERENCE

Sessions Open To-day At Birla House, Matunga

The Special Session of the All-India Homoeopathic Medical Conference, will be held under the auspices of the Western India Homeopathic Medial Association, will be held in Bombay to-day (28th) and to-morrow (29th). The opening ceremony will be performed by Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, at 10 a.m. at Birla House, Matunga (B. B. and C. I. Rly. West).

The open session shall be presided over by Dr. G. B. Patel, President of W. I. H. M. A. Bombay, to-day (Thursday), at 5-30 p.m. at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall. The Mayor of Bombay will open the plenary session.

The programme of the special session of the All-India Homeopathic Medical Conference to be held to-day, 10 a.m., at Birla House, Matunga, is as under:—Opening ceremony and speech by Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta. Proposal to the chair by Dr. R. R. Thakar and seconding by Dr. Baxi. Messages to be read by Dr. Thakar. Dr. R. R. Thakar's welcome address. Garlanding ceremony to the president and to Mr. Mehta. Presidential Address by the President, Dr. G. B. Patel. Speech of thanks by Dr. Baxi. Grouped photo and refreshment. Meeting of the subject committee. Open session from 6 to 7 p.m. (1.) Election of the representative to the International League's Session at Monte-Carlo this year in August. (2.) Election for the Bombay Board of Homeopaths. (3.) Demands from the Government regarding the pending Legislation.

Bombay Council President's Son

Master Pravin, aged 18 years, son of Hon. Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa, President, Bombay Legislative Council, expired at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) yesterday evening. Uthamana ceremony will be performed to-day (Thursday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at Dubash Lane, Nepean Sea Road, Hirji Mansions.

EXHIBITION OF INDIAN ART.

A function took place under the auspices of the Three Arts Circle at Y. W. C. A. Hall on Saturday last when an exhibition of the Mythological and Historical Paintings of Ajanta and Sygiria Frescoes was held by Mr. T. Sugimoto and Mr. Murayama who were specially deputed to this country by the Indo-Japanese Society of Tokyo to gather the works of Indian Art which were destroyed by the Great Earthquake of 1923. A distinguished gathering including a large number of Japanese was present on the occasion. Dr. K. V. Mulbagala took the chair. Mr. S. S. Kavalekar, the chief speaker, referred to the greatness of Japan in every sphere, and the cultural affinity which India had maintained with that nation.

Mr. Thackery, who followed, spoke in the spirit of a worshipper of Art, and said that Japan having attained eminence in every sphere had attained the same in the sphere of Art.

Mr. Y. Murakami, Manager of the Bank of Taiwan who is very popular in commercial circles of Bombay informally declared the exhibition open.

NADKARNI CUP TOURNAMENT.

The following is a further list of fixtures for the above Tournament:—

Friday, (29th April), Velim Union Vs. Winners of 27th's match Fort Rangers "A" or Jagannath Fishermen XI "B".

Saturday, (30th April), Durgadevi XI Vs. Jolly F. C. "A".

Sunday, (1st May), Young Goans "A" Vs. South Kanara S. A "A".

Monday, (2nd May), Apollo Rainbow "B" Vs. Winners of 28th's match "Friends Union" or Jagannath Fishermen XI "A".

Tuesday, (3rd May), Winners of April 26th's and May 1st's matches Bright Star F. C. or Bombay Y. M. C. A. Young Goans "A" or South Kanara S. A. "A".

P. T. TRAINING COMMITTEE

Government have made the following addition to the Terms of Reference of the Primary Teachers Training Committee appointed in January last:—"7 The financial aspect, both recurring and non-recurring, of every proposal made by the Committee should be indicated in as much detail as possible."

SLUM CLEARANCE & IMPROVEMENT

City Corporation Wants Allotment Of Rs. 5 Lacs As Special Grant

The Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation on Wednesday unanimously approved of the following resolution of Mr. A. P. Sabawala, Chairman of the Standing Committee which was seconded by Mr. M. A. Dabholker:

"That the Standing Committee do recommend to the Corporation that His Worship the Mayor be requested to represent to the Government of Bombay inviting their attention to the extremely unsatisfactory condition of several congested areas in the City, and the programme of improvement and slum clearance the Corporation propose to undertake in connection therewith, and requesting them to allot at least a sum of Rs. 5 lacs as a special grant to this Corporation out of the receipts by them of the large sum of Rs. 25 lacs during the year 1937-38 from the Central Government in respect of Income-Tax under the Niemeyer Award."

CLOVE PICKETERS DISCHARGED

Evidence Not Sufficient To Frame Any Charge

Seven Congress volunteers, arrested on April 19 at Victoria Docks on a charge of obstructing the clove merchants from removing bags of cloves were discharged yesterday by the Presidency Magistrate, 3rd Court.

The police, in applying for a discharge of the accused stated that there was not sufficient evidence to place the accused on a charge sheet

CATTLE EXHIBITION AT KARJAT

At the suggestion of the organisers of Kolaba District Political Conference to be held at Karjat on about the 5th May 1938, the Gogras Gojivdan Mandal have resolved to hold Cattle Exhibition on that occasion in co-operation with the said Conference wherein the useful cattle given free to cultivators by the said Mandal for use on condition of permanent protection during past years and others well bred cattle of the District will be exhibited.

Exhibits for rural dairy, manure, fodder industry and such other matters about improvement of cattle will be displayed and useful information given through lectures and literature.

SEND-OFF TO MISS SAKARBEN SHAH.

A good gathering assembled at the Vanita Vishram Hall to give a hearty send-off to Miss Sakarben P. Shah the Principal of the Vanita Vishram Training College and the Hon. Lady Superintendent of the V. V. Nathibai Boarding, on the eve of her leaving the institution.

Addresses were presented to Miss Shah by the staff and the students of the Vanita Vishram Training College, the Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai School and the inmates of the Boarding in appreciation of her services.

Mrs. Jajiben the Head Mistress of the Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai School and Mr. P. M. Mehta of the V. V. Training College expressed their regret at the early retirement of Miss Shah, and said that the institution had lost in her an able Head and a kind and devout worker. They also paid tribute to her zealous work for the uplift of women education.

Miss Amy Rustomji also expressed regret at the retirement of Miss Shah and said that she had found in her an able Head, and that she was greatly impressed by her sweet temper.

Miss Shah, replying, thanked the members of the staff and the students for the great honour done to her. She said she was leaving the institution because she believed that service was not the only be all and end all of life and that one should also strive to purify one's own soul and it was this that prompted her to leave the work.

EXCURSION TO MANDAPESHWAR.

The Bombay Field Club which aims at promoting the study of Art, History and Archaeology has arranged an Excursion to Mandapeshwar, (Mount Poisar) on Sunday, (1st May), when Mr. Braz Fernandes, Secretary the Bombay Historical Society will show the party round, and also explain the Eksar Stone Inscriptions. Those who wish to join the party (which will leave Churchgate Station at 8 a.m. and is expected to return to Bombay the same evening) are requested to give their names along with their subscription of Rs. 2 only to Mr. I. B. Patel, Hon. Secretary of the Club at the School of Economics and Sociology, University of Bombay before Saturday, 30th April.

HEADACHE AFTER HEADACHE

Now She's Free From Them

A woman writes:—"I would like everyone who suffers from headaches to try Kruschen Salts. Before taking Kruschen I was hardly ever free from a headache. But since I have been taking it regularly I have hardly had a headache, for which I am very thankful, for headaches can make one feel quite ill. I have been taking that small dose of Kruschen every morning in a glass of warm water, before my breakfast, and I feel so well."—(Mrs.) A.E.D

How do you deal with headaches? Do you just take something to deaden the pain, without getting rid of the trouble which causes the pain? Thousands do, despite the medical profession's warning cry of "Don't!" Such makeshift methods simply suppress the symptoms of headaches. They merely numb the nerves and leave the underlying cause to look after itself. And it only obtains a firmer grip.

Headaches can generally be traced to a disordered stomach and to the unsuspected retention in the system of stagnating waste material which poisons the blood. Remove these poisons—prevent them forming again—and you'll never have to worry any more. And that is just how Kruschen Salts bring swift and lasting relief from headaches. Kruschen Salts aid Nature to cleanse your body completely of all clogging waste matter.

Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Chemists, Stores and Bazars.

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"ON THE AVENUE"
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IT'S DEANNA'S BEST PICTURE

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—: TO-MORROW :—

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1938

CITY POLICE BILL

The Bill to amend the Bombay City Police Act of 1902 is certainly an evil in some respects but it is a far smaller evil than the repeated riots in the city to prevent which the Bill is found to be necessary. The public will therefore be happy to note that the Bill has passed its first reading by a huge majority of 74 votes against 30. This means that the House has approved of the principle of the Bill, namely, to give the City Police Commissioner powers to deport dangerous characters. The Bill is certainly not perfect in its details. Government have already accepted some amendments suggested by the Opposition, and further improvements are still possible. But few will deny the need for some such drastic measure to deal with riots that tend to be chronic in the city.

The Lesser Evil

If there were any doubt about this growing danger, it would be scattered by the revealing figures cited by the Home Minister. He pointed out that since 1929 there had been ten communal riots in the city; and in all 550 persons had been killed and 4,500 injured during 210 days of rioting. It is contended by some that the existing law is enough to deal with the riots if only proper steps are taken under it promptly enough. Now, it cannot be said that in all past occasions the steps taken were inappropriate or were unduly delayed. Yet the existing law has failed to prevent serious disturbances and it is certainly time more stringent measures were tried, especially those that have been found from past experience to be essential. Moreover, the Bill only enables the Police Commissioner to take such action as he had taken on several occasions since 1902 but which in a recent case in the High Court was held to be irregular under the law as it stood. The Bill is practically in accordance with the suggestions of the High Court. As regards the objection on the ground of civil liberty, we frankly confess we do not like any measure that confers any power on the Executive to restrict the movements or liberties of any individual except through the Courts of Law. Nevertheless there is considerable force in the contention that the Bill safeguards the civil liberties of the public against assaults thereon by hooligans by curtailing the liberties of the latter, as no more feasible substitute for such curtailment has been suggested.

Safeguards

The only question now that calls for careful consideration is how to prevent the abuse of his powers by the Police Commissioner. Dr. Ambedkar's amendment provided some substantial check on such powers and in the form slightly modified by himself it has been accepted by Government. Under the clause so amended the Police Commissioner can use his special powers of deporting dangerous characters only after Government declare by a proclamation that an emergency has arisen. Government can make the proclamation only if they are satisfied that peace between communities in the city is disturbed or is likely to be disturbed. The Police Commissioner, too, has to satisfy himself before he takes action against any person under this Act that the presence, movements or acts of the person in the City of Bombay are causing or are calculated to cause danger or alarm, or that a reasonable suspicion exists that designs, calculated to disturb peace or public tranquillity, are entertained by such person. Another safeguard suggested by Dr. Ambedkar and accepted by Government is that a proclamation of emergency may at any time be revoked by a subsequent proclamation and shall cease to operate at the expiration of one month, unless before the expiration of that period it has been renewed. We would also again commend the suggestion made by many that an appeal to the Courts against the order of the Police Commissioner should be permitted.

Equal Sacrifice!

Two things are noteworthy in Sir John Simon's budget presented on Tuesday to the British House of Commons. It is a War budget with a vengeance and it seeks to treat the rich and the poor alike as if there was no difference in the financial status of the two. If Sir John has taken another six pence from the rich man's pound of income he has added two pence to the price that the poor pay for their pound of tea which is not a luxury but a necessity in Britain. Those who enjoy the scale of income which is affected by the raising of the income-tax can afford, even though not without some difficulty, to pay an extra six. But those who have very little or nothing, as in the case of the unemployed, cannot afford another two pence for their pound of tea. This is a simple fact. To ignore it is cruel. But Sir John and his colleagues being agents and servants of a class ignore it. Indeed they do worse. They cloak their deliberate cruelty in patriotism—the last refuge of the cynical exploiting class—as thus: "I believe that there is willingness, even pride, in the humblest home to take a share in this rearmament outlay for defending that home from peril, just as much as in the homes of the more comfortable and wealthy people."

This brings up the question of the peril. In terms of the defence arrangements it is a sensational peril. The programme of preparations which seek to protect Britain involves expenditure in astronomical figures. The amount of money required is so immense that it has to be raised from a variety of sources. But who is responsible for the magnitude of the peril and its present consequences to the British taxpayer? It is the Tory Government themselves. One does not need to repeat the history, in the last few years, of the British policy of deliberate desertion and betrayal not only of all that is honourable in international affairs and conduct but also of the very principles and institutions of peace. It has, in the hypocritical name of "realism," consciously helped and abetted the declared and avowed enemies of peace when it was its duty to challenge them. And the tragic irony is that it is against that very "peril"—which in itself feeds even now—that Sir John Simon warns "the humblest homes" as well as the wealthiest and demands sacrifices.

A Premature Bill

The desire to pay lower rents and lower taxes is so natural and so widespread that there will doubtless be much disappointment at the Bombay Legislative Council throwing out Mr. S. C. Joshi's Bill to regulate the rents of premises in the Presidency. Mr. Joshi had no difficulty in showing that the rents in the city were still very high, considering the people's income. But, as Mr. L. M. Patil urged on behalf of Government, they had no figures to show that forced reduction of rents would not seriously reduce investment in building and thus aggravate the evil of inadequate housing and congestion. Moreover, Government have themselves appointed a committee to investigate the question of house-rents paid by the working and the middle classes in the cities of Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur. It would have been premature for the Council to commit itself even to the principle of the Bill, namely, some reduction in rents, before the publication of the Committee's report. We must, however, add that the grievance of high rents in Bombay is so common and so old that, if Government lacked precise figures, they ought to have appointed a committee for the purpose much earlier.

PROBLEM OF THE HOOLIGAN

An Evil That Is Also A Social Reproach

(BY "CIVICUS")

As the legislative measure that is being negotiated by Government in order to strengthen the police and other executive powers that could deal adequately with the problem of the city's hooligans has provoked several warning protests, it would not be out of place to briefly notice the situation that makes such legislative enactment either necessary or desirable in an emergency such as the one created by the riot.

A Counter-Argument

The argument advanced against what is felt in certain quarters as a panicky measure, however justifiable in a special emergency like the present one that is not free from the possibility of misuse on other occasions once it is passed into extending the powers of the police, is not quite untenable in principle. However, it is considerably weakened when it is met with this counter-argument:—Is curtailment of civil, individual liberty always brought about by the use of powers similar to those contemplated in the enactment under notice? Our own recent experience shows that extraordinary measures have been employed in the past that lacked in any popular support to curtail, suppress and attack every kind of liberty provided they achieved the objective aimed at. The feeling of perturbation that inspires unfavourable criticism of increased powers to the executive arises undoubtedly out of the tradition and acts in the past of the executive agencies that could not help producing their reaction in the popular mind. But if the possibility of special and extraordinary ordinances, executive decrees, and the entire marshalling of the legal engine and, in the last analysis, force, pure and simple, remains, what is the sense of giving ourselves the spaciously luxurious, if a shade overstrained, airs of legalistic fastidiousness?

Meaning Of Law

The law in itself, apart from the asinine qualities (or attributes, at any rate) credited to it, carries no sanctity and its operation or administration is always governed by the conditions obtained amongst those who either evoke or submit to its rule. In other words, the existing law itself is quite capable of making a nuisance of itself even to the most low-abiding citizens and citizenesses if those responsible for its exercisse took it into their head to top its potentialities for evil. As a matter of fact, to-day as never before in the history of the law (which always remains a vague entity despite the punditaries of its professional followers or parasites) it is being exposed as the most ineffectual safeguard of human liberties or conceptions of peace and order. The law is really operative when it is backed up not by an academic acceptance of its theoretic sanctity but by the collective or social will which regards and employs it both as an expression and an instrument of that will. Law presupposes an ordered society, sustaining its sanctity. It controls even when its moral sanctions are controlled by this will.

Civil Liberty

The issue of civil liberty raised in connexion with the anti-hooligan measure really side-tracks itself. One is not sure that one could boast civil liberty in the fullest measure before it is pretended to defend it. It would be issue of civil liberty in a question that is centred round the liberty of social existence of the entire population, in words, that of the menace to the primary conception of civil liberty. As far as the problem of the hooligans is concerned, it is necessary to emphasize that it is both chronic and one arising out of our defective social organization. The hooligan is a general as well as specific phenomenon that arises out of the existence of industrial cities like ours and with which it is impossible to deal without condemning the society of which placidly tolerates its existence.

A Chronic Evil

As far as the periodic riots that we have been experiencing are concerned, the hooligans, while they may well be the active and immediate agents of violence and destruction, are not the only class of criminals let loose on a city's mixed population. One is inclined to regard riots as a special phenomenon of mass hysteria in probing which we must seek much deeper causes. The greatest generating factor and criminal element is communalism, first and last and the persons who exploit it are the real enemies of the peaceful population. Paradoxically enough, the real hooligans who actually take part in the riot follow the one religion of hooliganism. Like every industrial city in the world, ours attracts and absorbs a large population of this gentry whose primitive and precarious existence is essentially

(Continued on page 12, col. 7)

NAZI IDYLL OF WOMEN'S PARADISE

The Slogan Of Emancipation Of Women Has Its Roots In Jewish Intellectualism"

By "Observateur"

NIETZSCHE & WOMEN—ROSEN BERG'S PHILOSOPHICAL PATCH-UP—LEADER'S WISE PROVIDENCE—WOMEN'S PLEA IN TOTALITARIAN STATE—FREE LABOUR FOR JUNKERS—GUNS NOT BUTTER.

"Thou goest to see a woman?
Forget not to take thy whip."
—THUS SPAKE ZARATHUSTRA.

It is perhaps much too late in the day to reiterate what every student of Nietzsche accepts as the only and intelligent interpretation of the famous, if much distorted dictum consistently with the tenets of the Nietzschean philosophy, that is to say, on its essential moral plane: yet the tendency of Nazi plagiarism, extended from Nietzsche to Spengler of which Rosenburg is the most obvious and loudest spokesman, forces one to point out that, whatever may have been the romantic-poetic aspirations of the Nietzsche philosophy and idealism, it would be perfectly blasphemous to suggest that the greatest European thinker could, for a moment, assign to woman the position to which the Nazis have reduced her in Germany today any more than he could have identified Frederick the Great with his symbolic superman (did he not in his lifetime repudiate such a preposterous suggestion?)

Back To Slavery

The deliberate Nazi propaganda about women's new paradise typical of the ecstatic picture of Nazi Women's camp painted by a Joy Wright in the columns of this journal sometime ago, ignores the real background of German women's position which is one of virtual forced labour and slavery and presents remarkably tragic contrast with that attained by them along with other European women before the advent of the Nazis. It is only to be expected and is perhaps quite inevitable that German women should be wholly absorbed in the totalitarian structure which the Nazi 'philosophy' has erected and since strengthened into a durable and apparently permanent one. The so-called Aryan or Nordic mysticism that Nazi ideological propaganda offers as a substitute for the pre-Nazi ideology of woman's social position and her place in the processes of civilisation is unquestionably designed, like every Nazi idea and slogan, to drown the reality and consciousness of what by ordinary non-Nazi European standards become a condition of virtual slavery inflicted on the German woman. The Nazi leaders with their gift for audacity quite frankly admit this transition and the Fuehrer himself asserts:

"The slogan, emancipation of women, has its roots in Jewish intellectualism. The German woman in the truly palmy days of German life has no need for emancipation any more than in those same good days need the man fear that he may be wrenched out of his place by woman. Only when there was a lack of absolute certainty in the knowledge of her task did the eternal instinct of self and race preservation begin to revolt in woman, then there grew from this revolt a state of affairs that was unnatural and which lasted until both sexes returned to respective spheres which an eternally wise Providence has proclaimed for them."

Co-ordination Of Women

This statement characteristic of the Fuehreresque, prophetic style, could be accepted as one of revelation. It clarifies the fundamental Nazi attitude towards women and it becomes less difficult to understand the precise significance of the machinery of organization installed by the Nazi regime in order to regain for German womanhood the paradise out of which they found themselves banished before the wise Providence deputed Hitler as the unquestionable and single instrument of divine will and its dispensation. The German Women's organizations consist of:

(1) The League of German Girls;
(2) Women's Labour Service;
(3) Women's office of the German Labour Front;
(4) Women's Work;
(5) Women's Activities Division of the National Socialist Party;

and they are more or less analogous to the men's organizations in so far as the common objective of training into Nazi philosophy and programme is concerned. The entire programme of work, whether apparently compulsory or not, is launched with the object of systematically eliminating competition with men and to that extent produces a better situation in unemployment at least for propaganda purposes. It serves also in practically dislodging women from the position of economic independence they occupied before and turning them into efficient 'cradle fillers'—a God-ordained role that every Aryan woman must accept without question or protest to the greater glory of the nation and race.

Nazi Propaganda And Reality

The programme of the Rural Aid, Rural Year and the Household year which is imposed on German girls solves for the Nazis many of the problems of free labour supplied to the impoverished German peasantry as well as to the Junkers who enjoy along with other groups of monopoly interests, a privileged position in the Nazi State—each of the latter, in fact, could say with perfect truth "L'etat, c'est moi", in other words, these groups of traditional vested interests which even the brief Republic could not harm, much less eliminate, constitute the Nazi State or the Leader class controlling its working. The Nazi propaganda is keyed up to create the impression that German women are quite happy and cheerfully discharge the duties imposed on them by 'wise Providence.' But the

(Continued on page 11, col. 4)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

"CHINA FORUM"

Neither literature nor journalism thrives under the shadow of war. It is as gratifying as it is surprising to note, therefore, that even while China is engaged in a life-and-death struggle with Japan the interest of her people in intellectual activities should remain as keen as ever. We have just received the first two issues of a new weekly review the "China Forum" which is published under the auspices of the Chinese League of Nations Union (17 Tungting Road, S. A. D. 3 Hankow, China). This journal though it will certainly try to interpret the mind of China to other nations is in no sense a propagandist organ. It aims to serve as a medium for the exchange of information and ideas and through mutual understanding to strengthen international peace. These are most laudable motives. The articles in the first two numbers are not only instructive but impartial, and they are by no means confined to the present catastrophe. The illustrations are very topical and interesting. We heartily commend the "China Forum" to all Indians who are watching the momentous struggle in the Far East.

COMMENDABLE LEAD

We sincerely congratulate the Madras Government on drawing the one important conclusion—and acting up to it—from the Chirala firing. They served a notice under Section 144 on the Madura Mills management not to re-open their mills and thus avoid a breach of the public peace. The first result of this order which deprives the owners of the services of blacklegs is that they have been brought to their senses so much so, indeed, that they have already acceded to some of the demands of the workers and have agreed not only to the appointment of an arbitrator by the Government but also to accept his decision. Owners and capitalists have hitherto lived under the complacent consciousness that the law was administered and was, in fact, meant to protect their so-called rights. They could ignore and defy the workers with a sense of impunity. The order must have rudely awakened them to the fact that law can protect workers too. For, they have been unused to this aspect of the position, thanks, to an administration that always functioned to their advantage. But the rude awakening is also a wholesome and salutary as later developments have proved. The Congress Government of Madras is both a valuable lead to other Governments and a warning to owners all over the country.

RAMA RAO'S DUTY

The task of India's Agent-General in South Africa is not an easy one. And, therefore, Mr. B. Rama Rao the new Agent-General, is entitled to the sympathy and good wishes of his countrymen. As he himself said prior to sailing for South Arica: "Every one with whom I have discussed the South African position has emphasised the very great and almost insuperable difficulties in my way. I am, however, not frightened by these difficulties and am determined to do my best to improve the position of Indians in that country though I realise that no spectacular result can be expected in the near future." We agree. And we need hardly assure Mr. Rama Rao of the full "sympathy and co-operation of political leaders and the Press in India" if and so long as he fearlessly defends the honour, self-respect and just interests of Indians as an Indian.

WORSE THAN "QUACK"

Speaking at an International Conference of Teachers, convened in London by the League of Nations Union, Mr. Kenneth Lindsay, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education is reported to have declared that "the making and keeping of peace in the long run was dependent on the sentiments, knowledge and behaviour of ordinary men and women." This is true enough. And that is why one deplores the spineless irresolution of the Labour Party, for instance, which has not done even half as much as it could to mobilise the ordinary population for peace. But the main fault is the Tory Government's. They have not only omitted this duty, they also actually deceived and exploited the ordinary people on the other hand. And they have openly pursued a foreign policy which has strengthened the very nations that are a menace to war and fatally weakened the friends and institutions of peace. It has been much more than a combination of "quick and quack" and infinitely a worse danger. But the protagonists of British realism are nothing if not blatantly naive.

PLEA FOR INTERVENTION.

The dispute between the Maharaja of Jaipur and his vassal, the Rao of Sikar, is taking a grave turn and calls for prompt tactful intervention by the Paramount Power. For some days past the town of Sikar has been in a virtual state of siege, with the Jaipur military and police force, nearly 300 strong, being encamped outside the town walls. In such circumstances there is no knowing when a serious clash may occur between the contending parties. It is not quite clear what is the real dispute between them. If it involves, as is reported, the question of the Sikar Rajkumar's marriage or visit to England, that is a question which at present can only be decided by the Rao of Sikar, as the Rajkumar is a minor. The Maharaja of Jaipur has no right in the 20th century to dictate to his vassal in such a matter. This is essentially a case for friendly intervention by a brother Prince or the Paramount Power.

WITHOUT COMMENT

The Helsingfors newspaper 'Uusi' Suomi' reports the arrest in Russia of Marshal Jegorov and Generals Viktorov, Aleksnis, Kashirin, Dibenko Belov and Gorbachev, on charges of plotting to assassinate Stalin and Marshal Voroshilov during the forthcoming May 1 celebrations.

More than 200 other high officers, it is stated, have recently been arrested."

—Press Report.

* * *

Allahabad, April 26.

That zemindars are prepared to offer 'Satyagraha' and go to jail if necessary was threatened at a meeting of the Agra Provincial Zemindars' Association held under the presidentship of Nawab Sir Mahomed Yusuf."—Press report.

Who said that the immutable principle of undying loyalty to lawful constitutionalism was subject to the economics of vested interests?

By the way, that fellow, Karl Marx, you know, was the devil of a prophet, wasn't he?

* * *

"A fervent appeal to the Hindus and Muslims to give Mr. Gandhi a real chance to settle the communal question is made by Sir A. H. Ghaznavi."

—Anglo-Indian News Summary.

Hae us zood pasheeman ka pasheeman hona!

* * *

Talking of Sir A. H. Ghaznavi's fervent appeal we extract the following report of a speech from the "Leader" of Allahabad:

"The saviour of the poor could not be a person who travelled to Europe in aeroplane, who took his wife for treatment to Europe but if any nation could be the saviour of the poor in India it could be Musalmans."

(1) The speech was delivered at Allahabad on Sunday last.

(2) The amiable and gentlemanly reference was to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and

(3) The distinguished orator was the great and esteemed Muslim leader Maulana Zafar Ali Khan of Lahore.

* * *

"BETTER PAY THAN BE BOMBED"

Reaction To Tea Duties

—Headlines.

Rather a clever ultimatum that considering that the "humblest homes" are threatened with bombing by the very friends of the realistic Government of Great Britains.

* * *

The British rich have been called upon by Sir John Simon to pay a further 6d. in the pound as income tax.

This emphasises even more than the Anglo-Italian and Anglo-Eire agreements the urgency of the crisis.

* * *

But Sir John and, in fact, the Tory National Government are nothing if not impartial.

If the rich have to give another six pence each from their many depleted pound the poor too will have to manage an extra 2d. for tea out of—the pound that they haven't got.

Yes. In a national crisis or even when there is none Tories do not deprive the poor of the glory of sacrificing equally with the rich for patriotism.

* * *

Speaking in the North Ireland House of Commons, Lord Craigavon, the Unionist Premier, "welcomed the Anglo-Irish agreement and said that, taking a long view, Ulster would greatly benefit from it."

It would. Taking a long view it would benefit Ulster more than Lord Craigavon would like to imagine.

* * *

"Simon Presents A Surplus Budget" announces a contemporary.

And both are doing well too, in spite of the freakish nature of the surplus.

* * *

Are Chemical Babies Possible?

—Headline.

Let's hope so. They would in any case be better than the present day mechanical babies young and old.

* * *

A young man who complained of insomnia was advised to count until he fell asleep. Next day the doctor paid another visit.

'Did you follow my advice?' he asked.

'Yes,' was the reply. 'I counted up to 19,560.'

'And then you fall asleep?'

'No, it was time to get up.'

Deportation Of Hooligans To Rid City Of Riots

SPECIAL POWERS FOR POLICE CHIEF

Munshi Hopes Citizens Would Bless House For Passing Emergency Measure

"POWERS WOULD NOT BE USED AGAINST LABOUR OR POLITICALS"

"Civil Liberty is intended for the ordinary and normal citizen; it was not intended for the hooligans who went about dark lanes, and stabbed any respectable man going about."

SO STATED HON. MR. K. M. MUNSHI, WHO SPONSORED THE BILL TO AMEND THE CITY OF BOMBAY POLICE ACT, IN ACCEPTING THE AMENDMENT MOVED BY DR. B. R. AMBEDKAR, IN THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ON WEDNESDAY.

COMPLETE METAMORPHOSIS

As a result of consultations between the Ministers of Government and the Leaders of the Opposition, the original Bill as introduced by the Home Minister on Monday, has undergone a complete change. The Amended Bill is much more Dr. Ambedkar's Bill, than a Government measure. According to the amendment, the Section regarding the deportation of undersirables in the Act will continue as it is at present, but Government will be empowered to give extra powers to the Police Commissioner to deal with an Emergency, namely Communal riots. But the Bill also provides safeguards in the interests of citizens and these safeguards apply both to the ordinary measure and also the Emergency measure.

FIRST OF ITS KIND IN INDIA

DR. B. R. AMBEDKAR, WHO MADE AN OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTION TO THE DAY'S DEBATE, AGREED THAT THERE WAS VERY REAL DANGER TO THE CITY'S PEACE BY THE EXISTENCE OF UNDESIRAELE ELEMENTS IN THE CITY. THIS HE COULD SAY FROM PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE, AS HE HAD SPENT A CONSIDERABLE PORTION OF HIS LIFE IN THE "UNDERWORLD" OF THE CITY AND KNEW MUCH MORE ABOUT THEM THAN THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE OR THE HOME MINISTER.

SIR A. M. K. DEHLAVI AND MR. JAMNADAS MEHTA OPPOSED THE MOTION FOR THE FIRST READING. ACCORDING TO DR. AMBEDKAR, MR. MEHTA'S OPPOSITION WAS ON TACTICAL GROUNDS AND NOT BECAUSE HE HAD ANY FUNDAMENTAL OBJECTION TO IT.

A CHEAP PRICE

Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi replying to the arguments advanced against the Bill said that during the last nine years and two months there had been 10 communal riots lasting for 210 days during which 550 persons had been killed, and 4,500 had been injured. Many had argued that some innocent persons might also be dealt with under the Emergency measure. He considered that as a cheap price compared to a month's blood bath in the City.

The House passed the motion for the first reading by 74 to 20.

AMENDMENT LOST.

Two amendments were moved, one for circulation of the Bill. This was lost. Another motion seeking the reference of the Bill to the Select Committee was under discussion, when the House rose for the day.

The Bombay Legislative Assembly which met on Wednesday afternoon, with Mr G. V. Mavlankar, Speaker, in the chair, took up for consideration the Bill to amend the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister, resuming his speech on the motion for the first reading of the Bill, referred to the informal discussions held between the leaders of Parties in the House and the Home Minister and said that the amendments which Government agreed to accept in that informal conference, would now be accepted.

Valuable suggestions were made by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar and the Leader of the Opposition and they had been accepted by Government and the Home Minister expressed indebtedness on behalf of Government for suggesting the changes for the improvements in the Bill at the same time keeping sufficient power for the Commissioner for controlling the situation as it might arise.

There were material changes in the Bill as originally drafted and Government would make these changes by amendments. These were not outside the scope of the Bill, but were alterations in respect of certain words.

The Home Minister referred to the amendment of Dr. Ambedkar restricting the scope of the Bill to a period of emergency and said that Government were willing to accept these changes and restrict the period of emergency to one month.

The amendment further restricted the scope for the use of these powers to communal disturbances or conflicts between different sections in the communities or gangs or factions.

The Home Minister explained why he was unable to accept the first part of the amendment of Mr. Chundrigar. The Commissioner, if the amendment were accepted, would not be able to send out periodically bad and undesirable characters from the city. Thus it would mean that they would allow the disease to grow, before they would be able to act. That was not the position contemplated. What Government wanted to see was that communal riots became unknown in the City. He hoped that as Government had accepted one amendment relating to this question, the House would adopt it.

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar then moved his amendment.

A POINT OF ORDER.

Mr. Ismail Chundrigar rose to a point of order and stated that in the original Bill that had been circulated among members there was absolutely no mention of an emergency legislation. It was stated that the object of the Bill was to amend Section 27 of the Police Act. He therefore did not think that the amendment was in order.

Hon. Mr. K. Munshi stated that it had been stated in the object and reasons that the purpose of the Bill was to make the section in question more effective. The amendment of Dr. Ambedkar's amendment also has the same purpose, namely, to make the section more effective during emergencies. Hence, while the original section would remain as it was, provision was made for emergencies. But for both the cases safeguards had been provided in the interest of the citizens.

Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, Speaker, giving his ruling stated that the object of the Bill was to arm the Commissioner of Police with additional powers in case there was danger to the peace of the city. The proposed amendment of Dr. Ambedkar sought to restrict those powers only to a certain period instead of for all times as was sought to be given by the original Bill. He, therefore, did not think that the amendment was beyond the scope of the Bill.

Mr. R. A. Khedgikar moved an amendment to the amendment of Dr. Ambedkar to the effect that

(Continued on page 10, col. 1)

Fresh 'Quake In Turkey

Sixteen Killed Sequel To Series Of Shocks In Kirshehir District

ISTANBUL, April 27.

Seventeen fresh earthquake shocks were felt in Kirshehir district the scene of the recent disastrous earthquake.

An Ankara telegram reports sixteen were dead. There was further destruction. Panic-stricken survivors are imploring that their villages be transferred to other sites.—Reuter.

WAGE CUTS IN U. S. A.

Goodrich And Woollen Mill Workers Accepted Reduction

NEW YORK, April 27.

The Rubber Workers Union, Akron, have announced their willingness to accept a temporary wage reduction in the Goodrich plants.

The Detroit Automobile plants have completely returned to normal after the recent interruptions.

The unions of nearly all the New England woollen mills have acquiesced in wage reductions.—Reuter.

REBELS CAPTURE MORE COASTAL TOWNS

BURGOS, April 27.

Aided by a squadron of rebels fleet the rebels have captured Latorreta and Puntapelada on the Mediterranean coast.

Fierce republican counter attacks have been repulsed.—Reuter.

FINANCIAL PLANS FOR DEFENCE

Simon's Statement In Commons

LONDON, April 26.

Elaborating the financial plans to meet defence requirements Sir John Simon in the House of Commons said that with 90 millions of borrowed money already allocated, total defence expenditure would be 343 and a quarter millions while the estimates included three and a half million for air raid precautions.

Revealing food defence plans Sir John Simon said "Government had decided early this year that at the right moment, they would buy sufficient supplies of wheat, whale oil and sugar to ensure the stocks in this country shall be maintained or a level sufficient to the needs of the civil population during the early months of an emergency.

These purchases have now been made (cheers).

Absolute secrecy is essential to prevent prices being raised. For that reason Government took the most unusual course of acting without first applying to the statutory authority, in confidence that the House of Commons would understand our reasons and would in due course enable us to obtain legislation conferring the necessary powers upon the board of trade (cheers). That legislation would shortly be introduced and a supplementary estimate covering the expenditure will also be required."

TAX AVOIDANCE.

Detailing the measures to stop the tax avoidance evil which persisted, Sir John Simon said that he proposed that in the case of all trusts and settlements, the income arising should be treated as the income of settlers for income-tax purposes—this included surtax—if the terms of settlement provided any power of revocation, whatever whereby the settler might become entitled to the beneficial enjoyment of the income.

Another proposal dealt with those individuals who avoided taxation by formation abroad of oneman companies.

"I regard the whole subject as a most important one, not only because there might be a substantial amount involved but because of the fact that one man by escaping taxes involves the paying of an additional burden by others."

Sir John Simon said that he would not be doing his duty if he followed the easier course and covered the gap of nearly 30 million to balance the accounts for 1938/39 by loan money. "If this year stood alone and if we did not foresee higher maintenance charges, in future, another view might be possible but when expenditure on defence is mounting and will mount further, we must take some portion of the increase on our own shoulder by additional taxation now.

"By so doing, we shall reduce our difficulties hereafter and show to the world that the country does not quail when it faces the burden of expenditure."

"Nothing would contribute so much to the ultimate reduction of the burden as an increase in international goodwill (cheers) and general reduction of armaments, which would flow therefrom. The policy we are pursuing—the actual achievement of an Anglo-Italian Agreement is a striking factor (cheers)—is aimed at this end, but until the end is more fully achieved, we are bound to pursue our plan of rearmament."

Announcing his incometax increase Sir John Simon said that the individual whose taxable income did not exceed £135 would not be affected by the increase in the standard rate. For those above that figure, there would be a modified proportion of relief, gradually diminishing as the total taxable income rose. Incometax proposals taken together would have provided 22 and a quarter million this year and in the full year, 26 and a half millions.

The increase of a penny in the petrol tax and duties on hydrocarbon and heavy oils would yield an additional revenue of five millions in the current year. As a corollary to the petrol tax, Sir John Simon proposed an excise tax of nine pence per gallon on power alcohol. "The practice of mixing a proportion of power alcohol with petrol has grown markedly in recent years and my opinion is that the time has come to tax it equally with petrol. I estimate the yield at 350 thousand during the current year."—Reuter.

2,000,000 Lepers In British Empire

Leprosy Association's Chairman's Speech

LONDON April 26.

There were at least two million lepers in British Empire, observed Sir William Peel, Chairman of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, speaking at the annual meeting at the India Office.

He said that it was believed in some colonies the disease was tending to increase. The Association though had obtained the services of a number of young lay workers who were ready to go abroad to devote their lives on a bare subsistence allowance to the lepers of the Empire, but the Association could not at present afford to send out more, though many places needed such workers. Sir Cuthbert Sprawson attributed the disappearance of leprosy in England to country-wide campaign and said that we should now try to arouse a similar interest through the Empire.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL DENIAL

PRAGUE, April 27.

The announcement of the rejection of Herr Henlein's demands, which appeared in the official press and other newspapers last night, is denied here and is replaced by a brief official statement that the previous announcement is wholly incorrect.—Reuter.

NEW CABINET OF EGYPT

CAIRO, April 27.

Mohamed Mahmoud's resignation as result of differences of opinion with the palace on recomposition of the Cabinet was accepted by King Farouk who, however, asked him to submit a reshuffled ministry to-day.

A new cabinet, largely a reshuffle of the old was submitted to King Farouk and accepted by the King and they have taken office.—Reuter.

MEXICAN REPLY TO BRITISH NOTE

MEXICO CITY, April 27.

In a lengthy reply to the second British note protesting against the expropriation of foreign oil companies, President Cardenas rejects the British arguments against it, and insists that the expropriation of the Mexican Eagle Company is not a denial of justice, and that even less is there cause for diplomatic intervention, since the case is 'sub judice', until the final word of the Mexican courts is given.—Reuter.

FRENCH MINISTERS AT LONDON

LONDON, April 27.

M. Daladier and M. Bonnet arrived at Croydon airport, where they were met by Viscount Halifax and M. Corbin.—Reuter.

Public Dissatisfied With Budget

New Tea Tax And Increased Income-Tax Not Welcome

LONDON April 27.

The budget has not received too good a reception among members of any party. The increase in income-tax has caused a lot of dissatisfaction and many express the opinion that it will have a bad reaction, among the taxpayers.

Some members regard the budget as deflationary and argue that an inflationary budget at the present time would have stimulated trade and assisted the yield of taxation.

The new tea tax also is unpopular in many quarters where it is held that this imposition effectively disposes of any suggestion that a general election will be held this year as it is argued that no Government would go to the country with the odium arising from the tax affecting the indirect taxpayer so vitally.

The belief that the country will accept the burden of the budget and shoulder it manfully was expressed by Sir John Simon in a broadcast talk wherein he said, "Everyone of us will surely be prepared to make his contribution and thereby uphold the might, majesty and power of Britain and her influence for peace and freedom throughout the world."—Reuter.

BRITISH PRESS DISMAYED AT SIMON'S BUDGET

It Is Orthodox And Unimaginative, Says "Financial News"

LONDON, April 27.

General reaction to the Budget is one of depression particularly at income-tax increase. The "Financial News" says, "The Budget is logical, frigid, orthodox and unimaginative. Sir John Simon has taken three most unpopular taxes and subjected them to flat increases and hit all classes of population at most tender taxable spot. . . . the Budget is a psychological mistake."

The "Daily Herald" accuses Sir John Simon of favouring large taxpayers and says that the Budget is the work of the man "clever in small things but lacking in statesman's vision."

The "News Chronicle" says, "Better face the grim realities of our position than seek transient devices and delude ourselves that we can devote an increasing proportion of the national resources to armaments without feeling the pinch."

The "Daily Mail" finds no cause for complaint and declares that the budget indicates the nation's ability to pay for armaments.

The "Daily Express" says the income-tax increase was a last-minute decision which could and should have been revoked.

The "Daily Telegraph" states: "The budget as a whole is somewhat unimaginative in 'austerity' possibly erring on the side of "sound finance". The paper declares that the budget is not only financial scheme but a declaration of national policy addressed not only to the House and the electors but intended as a measure of international significance.

The "Times" declares that meeting the increases in the current estimates by taxation "will not be a popular solution but at least it may claim the virtue of courage. The taxpayer's burdens are the price of extensive social services and a guarantee of the peoples' welfare and political security in an apprehensive and unpacified world. The budget puts a practical valuation on Governments's efforts to find, if it can honourably be found, a way towards a reconciliation policy which can only be pursued effectively by a country strong enough to command respect."—Reuter.

HOLIDAY WITH PAY REFUSED

Present State Of Trade Is Unsatisfactory

LONDON, April 27.

The Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations has refused the application of the Association representing 350,000 operatives of Lancashire for week's holiday with pay.

They say that they sympathise with the principle but owing to the present unsatisfactory state of trade they regret it is impossible to grant the application and suggest that the application be deferred for six months.—Reuter.

BR. ULTIMATUM TELLS ON JAPAN

Held-up Steamer To Be Released To Avoid Unpleasant Incident

SHANGHAI, April 27.

The Japanese authorities have ordered the release of "Tung Wo". British authorities had given the Japanese until 4.00 a.m. to-morrow to comply with their request; in the meantime, the British gunboat "Cricket" with the decks cleared and loaded with shells to full capacity, was waiting full steam up. It is understood she was instructed to recover 'Tung Wo" by force if necessary.

It is learned that Gen. Hasegawa urgently requested the British not to despatch "Cricket" to avoid danger of an unpleasant incident. He gave an assurance that "Tung Wo" would be released immediately.—Reuter

JAPANESE OUTRAGE ON BRITISH STEAMER

SHANGHAI, April 27.

The British 1,337-ton steamer "Tung Wo", while proceeding up the river was stopped by Japanese military authorities in launches at the mouth of the Yangtze.

The Japanese boarded the vessel, bayonetted and wounded members of the Chinese crew and then escorted the "Tung Wo" to the Japanese base at Tsungming Island where she was searched from top to bottom.

The owners declare that the vessel was carrying nothing but ordinary cargo and no arms were found.

The Japanese allege that a shot was fired from the "Tung Wo" and intend to detain the ship indefinitely.

A British gunboat is preparing to go to the scene.—Reuter.

N. Y. K.'s NEW VENTURES

TOKIO, April 27.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha has announced their decision to construct 21 new vessels, totalling 221,600 tons including two 26,500 tonners for service to San Francisco, three 16,500 tonners for service to Europe, two 11,400 tonners for service to Seattle and two 11,500 for service to Australia.—Reuter.

LONDON MERCHANTS PERTURBED

Sequel To Japanese Penetration In East African Markets

LONDON, April 27

The East African section of the Chamber of Commerce this afternoon discussed the Japanese penetration in East African markets and decided to establish contact with cotton interests in Britain, with a view to an immediate investigation of the position.

Several members advocated the despatch of a British Trade Mission to East Africa, which should be given at least as many facilities as are given to the Japanese Mission.

The neglect of road policy in East Africa was also strongly criticised.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL SUGAR QUOTAS

LONDON, April 27

A meeting of the international Sugar Council, which is expected to last three days, opened to-day in London. The agenda includes the question of alteration of quotas.

The signatories are represented by prominent delegates, except China, who is represented by an observer from the Embassy.—Reuter.

WEDDING OF KING ZOG

TIRANA, April 27.

King Zog was married this morning in the great hall of the palace with a simple ceremony.

Count Ciano and King Zog's brother-in-law, Prince Mehmedabid, acted as witnesses for the King, while Count Anton Apponyi the bride's uncle and M. Villani, the Hungarian Minister at Rome were witnesses for Countess Geraldine.

Great Jubilee Handicap Final Acceptors

LONDON, April 27.

Following is Great Jubilee Handicap final acceptors with weights: Daytona 9/5, Goyr Second 9/4, Monument 8/13, Fullsail 8/11, The Hour 8/11, Mansur 8/6, Noble Turk 8/5, Magnet 8/5, St. Magnus 8/5, Carioca 8/4, Battlesong 8/1, Burdock 9/1, Sansalvo 7/13, Noble King 7/5, Zaimis 7/9, Ali Pasha 7/8, Path of Peace 7/0 and Rodeo Second 6/12.—Reuter.

IMPLEMENTING ANGLO-EIRE PACT

Move In British And Irish Parliaments

LONDON, April 27.

Prompt steps were taken to implement the Anglo-Irish agreements both in London and Dublin Parliaments.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald introduced a bill in the House of Commons "to give effect to the agreements regarding the relations of the United Kingdom and Eire".

Mr. de Valera introduced a similar measure in the Dail. He declared the House must accept or reject the agreements as a whole. He especially dwelt on the return of ports at present in the hands of the British Navy and said that they would be handed over unconditionally. "The agreement finally establishes Irish Sovereignty over 26 countries and the territorial seas".

The new Senate met for the first time in the Leinster House in the same building as the Dail.—Reuter.

FOR IRISH UNITY

Cosgrave Supports Pact With Britain

DUBLIN, April 27.

Mr. De Valera was warmly applauded in the Dail, when asking for the approval of the London agreement, he said that Eire fully realised that her obligations respecting Defence would modernise the Port Defensive system. Eire would never permit her territory to be used as a base of attack against Britain. He believed that Irish unity would be secured within a short time, because he believed that British Government realised that Irish unity was more important than disunity. The Agreement would have been impossible except for Mr. Chamberlain's broad view of conciliation and appeasement in these critical times.

Mr. Cosgrave welcomed the Agreement and said that his Party would vote for it.—Reuter.

CABINET MINISTERS AND BY-ELECTION

LONDON, April 27.

It is announced from Ten Downing Street that the rule, operating since 1932, that Cabinet Ministers should not participate in By-elections, will be abandoned.

The reason is Opposition ex-Cabinet Ministers are taking active part in by-elections.

Nevertheless, it is unlikely that the Prime Minister, the Chancellor of Exchequer and the Foreign Secretary will depart from the now discontinued practice.

The first result of the change is likely to be participation by Cabinet Ministers in the Lichfield by-election campaign where a vacancy has been created by the death of the National Labourite Mr. Lovat Fraser, and the fear is expressed that opposition Labourites may gain the seat from the National Labour candidate especially in view of opposition play with the new budget imposts.—Reuter's Special.

PRIMATE OF ALL-IRELAND

LONDON, April 27.

Dr. J. G. F. Day, Bishop of Ossory has been appointed Primate of All Ireland in succesession to the Most Rev. C. F. Darcy.—Reuter.

BRITONS LEAVE BARCELONA

BARCELONA, April 27.

Thirty British subjects have evacuated from Barcelona in cruiser to London.—Reuter.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH SUDETAN GERMAN

Czechoslovakian Cabinet's Decision Not Atered

It is stated, however, that the Government are prepared to negotiate with the delegates of the Sudetan German Party with the framework and the spirit of the constitution.—Reuter.

British Unemployment Figures

LONDON, April 27.

A small decrease in British unemployment was recorded in the latest figures. The total on April 4 was 1,218 less than on March 14 but about 342,000 above that for the same period last year.—Reuter.

Bombay Irrigation Inquiry Report

Visveswarayya Committee Oppose Formation Of New Sugar Factories

THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY GOVERNMENT WITH SIR M. VISWESVARAYYA AS CHAIRMAN TO ENQUIRE INTO THE IRRIGATION POSITION IN THE PROVINCE, HAS, IT IS UNDERSTOOD, COMPLETED ITS REPORT, WHICH WILL BE SHORTLY PRESENTED TO GOVERNMENT.

It appears the Committee has opposed the formation of new Sugar Factories in the province while it favoured granting terms to the existing Factories on the same terms as those of the Belapur Syndicates.

THE COMMITTEE HAS SUGGESTED THAT THE ASSESSMENT OF WATER RATES SHOULD BE AS FAR AS POSSIBLE ON THE BASIS OF MARKET VALUE OF PRODUCTS.

The provision of Rs. 75 lakhs for irrigation purposes in the coming five years, the appointment of Canal Committees as advisory bodies to co-operate with Government in the execution of irrigation measures such as supervision and control and the appointment of a Provincial Irrigation Board with a necessary fund to assist Government in regulating irrigation in the Presidency, are understood to be some of the most important recommendations of the Visveswarayya Committee, which was appointed by the Bombay Government to enquire into the irrigational policy of the Government and make recommendations to redress the grievances of the peasants.

REVISE THOSE AGREEMENTS

It is further understood that the Committee has suggested that agreements with sugar companies should be revised so as to include fixed water rates for sugar-cane for a guaranteed supply. The amount suggested is stated to be Rs. 45/- per acre per year on the present basis of assessment of Rs. 60/- inclusive of overlapping. The Committee is reported to favour the same terms for all sugar companies as applied to the Belapur Sugar Syndicates but the Committee is of opinion that these companies should be held responsible for construction of subsidiary drains. While the Committee is understood to be in favour of making every effort to strengthen the existing sugar factories, it has turned its face against the construction of new factories. The Committee is stated to favour that two crops should be permitted to be grown in one season without extra charge provided water is not taken for the second period beyond the stipulated date. If there is surplus water, the irrigation season may be prolonged either generally or in the case of a particular crop without additional charge.

The Committee is reported to favour the restriction of the proposed rationalisation measures for the present to six major canals, redistribution of crop by canal section and distribution of water through organised irrigation co-operative societies, and assessment of water rates as far as possible on the basis of market value of products.

It is suggested that an enquiry should be made both in India and in foreign countries with regard to the possibilities of new crops to be cultivated under the canal system.

As regards assessment of rates, the Committee is stated to be of the opinion that the present system of seasonal rate should continue except in the case of sugar-cane which should be taxed on the basis of crop rates.

APPEAL TO BREAK JOURNEY NOT ACCEPTED

WARDHAGANJ, April 27.

Mr. Mahadev Desai wires:—

Mahatma Gandhi leaves Bombay on April 29 for the Frontier by the Frontier Mail. Appeals have been made to him for breaking journey at Delhi and Lahore not for public engagements but to relieve the strain of the ardous and long journey. Whilst Gandhiji is thankful to the friends for the suggestion, he feels he must go straight to Peshawar, as the time at this disposal is too short and he trusts the public will listen to his appeal to give him rest on the journey. The Frontier visit will be over by May 10.—United Press.

"Will Not Settle Differences But Widen Gap"

Mr. Abid Ali Jaferbhai writes under Wednesday's date:—

"Undue importance has been given to the Gandhi-Jinnah interview fixed for to-morrow (Thursday), and also hopes are entertained for the success of negotiations. Some communal organisations, thinking that the problem is going to be solved in this way, have warned Gandhiji that he should not finally agree to compromise terms.

My feeling is that Hindu-Muslim differences, if they exist at all, can never be settled by such negotiations. Moreover the present time is very inopportune for such a purpose. Interested parties have created the "dispute" not for settlement but to continue it for their own ends. The bogey of "religion in danger" is confined to a limited section, but of course they are trying their best to spread the epidemic as wide as possible. This can be mitigated by adopting proper methods.

Hindu-Muslim differences have been settled previously more than once and still the problem is there.

RESULTS OF AWARD

The Communal Award has pleased Muslim because separate electorate has been allowed, and apparently this benefits vested interests. In minority Provinces, Muslims are ineffective even if all the members of these Legislatures are guided by the Muslim League. It is immaterial if they are 25 per cent or 30 per cent. In majority provinces the Communal Award has reduced the Muslims from rightful majority to statutory minority and still the Muslim "leaders" are praising the award.

The Communal Award has been accepted by the Muslim leaders, and Congress is not opposing it at present. For future Constitution, Azad Hinudustan will not care for any understanding that may be arrived at between slaves of to-day. Our victorious leadership will make the people's constitution.

I would humbly request those who are anxious for this futile compromise and believe in its materialising for India's good, to give up the task. This not only does not bring the two communities together but widens the gap.

REFORMS IN MYSORE

Constitution Committee To Meet To-day

BANGALORE, April 27.

The first meeting of the Constitution Committee which was recently appointed by the Government of Mysore to consider the question of further Constitutional Reforms in Mysore, is due to take place in Bangalore on April 28.—United Press.

MADRAS TRAMWAY DISPUTE

Agent Meets Labour And Industries Minister

MADRAS, April 26.

Mr. Burkinshaw, Agent, Madras Tramways and Electric Supply Corporation and Mr. P. R. K. Sharma on behalf of the Electric and Tramway Workers Union, met separately the Hon. Mr. V. V. Giri, Minister for Labour and Industries, yesterday and resumed discussions with regard to the dispute arising over the question of reinstatement of five workers dismissed by the Management during the last strike.

It is understood that an agreement has been arrived at between the parties and that Government will issue a communique in this connection to-morrow.—United Press.

WAY OUT OF SIKAR IMBROGLIO.

People Maintain Non-violence: Misunderstandings Must Be Removed

AJMER, April 27.

Statements by the latest arrivals from Sikar, who claim to be eye-witnesses, bring out two very relieving features of the obviously critical situation in the State:

Firstly, while the solidarity between the people and the Rao Rajasaheb of Sikar and the unanimity on questions of interests of both the Thikana and the people appear to be remarkable;

Secondly, while the loyalty of the vast concourse assembled at Sikar seems to be unquestioned, the popular consciousness of their rights and intelligent persistence of the fulfilment of their demands, are equally manifest.

ABSOLUTE NON-VIOLENCE

Above all, there appears to prevail absolute non-violence and the firmness on the part of the people, despite the presence of Jaipur Police and military.

Fortunately, no mentionable provocation, except a panicky attempt to arrest the Rao Rajasaheb, has so far been offered by the Jaipur authorities or officials stationed at Sikar.

SILVER LINING

Another silver lining in the dark clouds is furnished by the assurance given by the Rao Rajasaheb about his absolute loyalty to the Crown and the Jaipur Durbar, as well as his solicitude for the interests of and readiness to meet the demands of his people.

The "United Press" Special Correspondent understands that the Rao Rajasaheb meant no discourtesy to the Resident but was helpless victim of the people's affection, who, on hearing about reports of firing, while he was on his way to meet the Resident at the Railway Station, took him forcibly and shut him up in the fortress.

The ugliest feature of the situation is the prevalence of mistrust on both sides. Having interviewed a large number of people of different classes, the "United Press" representative is in a position to suggest that if this mistrust is removed, an honourable way out may be found out.

WAY OUT.

Following steps may be taken in this direction to ease the situation:

Removal of the Jaipur military and police from Sikar;

Impartial inquiry into the administration of Capt. Webb and Kanwar Lal Bapna:

Abandonment of the proposal to send the Sikar Raja-Kumar to England before his marriage;

Extension of assurances to the Rao Rajasaheb regarding his liberty, powers and honour, when he goes to pay his homage to the Jaipur Maharaja and to visit the Resident, and

The favourable consideration of popular demands for association with the Administration, increased education and medical facilities, and for the redress of other grievances.—United Press.

DESOLATE VIENNA, ONCE GAYEST IN EUROPE

VIENNA.

"Good-night Vienna," the popular song may be paraphrased. It should run "Good-night, gay nights, Vienna." For the former Australian capital, once Europe's gayest city, is now at night a brilliant desert of empty bars, empty cabarets and little-frequented beer gardens writes "The People" in mail week.

In places which a year ago were crowded, to-day a solitary pianist plays for two or three dancing couples.

In one of the most fashionable bars of the city, one is told "the absence of foreign visitors, particularly British and Americans, has left us without any business. "The Austrians since the war have never had much money, nor do we expect that the German tourists will be able to spend freely. Unless tourists from other countries return, the outlook is black for us."

This story was repeated in many other places. Even a night club, which is proud of the fact that it is patronised by the Duke of Windsor when he is in Vienna —his portrait hangs over his favourite seat there—is rarely more than a quarter full.

One result of the absence of foreign tourists is that night club prices have gone up.

Our Daressalam Letter

EAST AFRICA & AUSTRIAN COUP

Indians' Plight In Kenya

UGANDA COTTON POSITION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DARESSALAM April 16.

Eastern Africa has been staggered by the coup of Hitler, and has as yet hardly found any expression. The British Press is strongly condemnatory of the German action, and is more than ordinarily apprenhensive of the safekeeping of Tranganyika in British hands. The reaction has now expressed itself in a resolution of the Daressalaam Chamber of Commerce, urging that the administration of Tanganyika should be federated with that of Kenya and Uganda. The old question of the Closer Union of Eastern African territories is being thus revived.

PAST HISTORY.

The readers of the "Chronicle", may remember that the question of a closer Union of Eastern African territories, was examined by a Commission in 1928. The Indian community strenuously opposed the suggestion and were very ably assisted in their work by Mr. R. B. Ewbank and Kunwer Sir Maharaj Singh. Mr. U. K. Oza who was Special Organising Officer of the Eastern African Indian National Congress was also specially complimented for the work he did in this connection. As a result of Indian opposition closer union was not upheld. The suggestion was again revived in 1935 by the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa. As there was no session of the Eastern African Indian National Congress, during that year, the proposal was opposed in the course of an able memorandum, by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry. Mr. Malcolm Macdonald who happened to be Secretary for Colonies decided in favour of the Indian point of view and the matter was dropped.

PRESENT PROPOSAL

The latest revival is, however, more serious. The vast proposals had originated in Kenya. This proposal emanates from Tanganyika. The basis of the past proposals was Imperial economy and expediency, the present proposal is definitely based on the apprehension that, if there is no closer union, the British Government may find it easier to transfer Tanganyika to Germany. There have been some serious attempts to canvass Indian opinion in favour of the present proposal. The Indians have been told that the Germans are now entirely a changed people, and if they had Tanganyika, they would not let any one except the native Africans and the Aryan Germans remain in the territory. The Indians, we are being told, would lose al the valuable property they possess, all their jobs, their pension rights and their trade establishments. As an alternative, a closer union with Kenya with all the present handicaps will maintain their footing in the territory.

There is of, course, no suggestion that the present White predomination policy would be modified, but we are asked to throw in our lot with the lesser evil.

INDIANS' SLOGAN.

The Indian position is clear. Whether closer union makes the transfer of Tanganyika to Germany easier or more difficult, does not interest them two hoots. The transfer of the mandated territory is a separate issue by itself and must be dealt with separately. Even if the British Government annexed Tanganyika, the Indian community would oppose any form of closer union with Kenya, so long as Kenya remained what it at present is closer union, in no circumstances, is the slogan of the Indian community, on his side of the Indian Ocean, and must be that also, when the cry reaches the other side.

KENYA ELECTIONS.

The elections in Kenya for the legislative Council of the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya are over. There are slight changes in the personal of the European elected members. They, however, in no way affect the European attitude towards the Indians. The leadership still remains with Lord Francis Scott, and the policy of White reservation and dominance still reigns categorically supreme. Amongst the Indians, the Goan Dr. De Souza has been thrown out in Nairobi. He hardly could be said to represent the Indian mind, as he was really a Goan who had taken up Letters of Naturalization in British India. The disappearance of Mr. Mangat, an intelligent advocate is a loss. The team is divided as, it stands at present, and people do not expect harmonius working. The deputation to India may have done some good there, but European opinion in regard to the reservation of the Highlands of Kenya, by means of a White Paper, is crystallizing, and there is no likelihood of the Order-in-Council being dropped.

UGANDA COTTON.

The cotton position in Uganda, has not improved. Seth Govind Das who visited Uganda and studied the Cotton position there, reported to the Indian National Congress, that he was reminded by Mr. Oza Secretary of the Middlemen and Cotton Powers Society Ltd., of the promise of several ginners to apoint a committee for the sttlement of this question. He had, thereupon, several times approached Mr. Somabhai Patel of the Kampala General Agency Limited, with a request that he should be informed as to how far the matter had been taken, but he had had no reply. The Cotton middlemen, now discouraged beyond all hope and thwarted in their efforts to get a setlement by peaceful means, had sent up a representation to the Imperial Government, and the Government of India, and, with the help of friends in India and England, arrangements were being made to get questions asked in the House of Commons.

RESERVE BANK TO ISSUE CURRENCY

New Notes Of Rs. 100, Rs. 1,000 And Rs. 10,000 Denominations

BOMBAY, April 27.

The Reserve Bank of India, says a communique, will shortly issue bank notes of Rs. 100, Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 10,000 in the new designs. The Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 10,000 notes follow closely the patterns of the existing currency notes

NEW DESIGN

The Rs. 100 note is a new design and a brief description is given below:—

The new note is approximately of the same length but is narrower than the old design, the dimensions being 6-3/4 inches long to 4-1/4 inches wide.

The main features of the front design are 3 panels: that on the left enclosing the head of the King Emperor in water mark. That in the centre containing the promise to pay and the value in words, and on the right a portrait of the King Emperor. The back of the note consists of two frames with a drawing of a tiger's head between the left hand frame, containing the value in eight vernacular scripts, and the right hand one, a microtint consisting of the words—Reserve Bank of India—and the value in words and figures. The principal colour of both front and back is dark green, while there is a background in orange, mauve and green.

Currency notes of the old designs continue to be legal tender.

Volunteers Guard Clove Bags

Excitement At Lakdi Bunder Again

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Mild excitement was caused among the volunteers on clove picketing duty at the Lakdi Bunder by a rumour that some of the clove merchants had sought the assistance of the Commissioner of Police and a determined attempt would be made to remove the cloves on Wednesday morning.

A larger number of volunteers were brought on the scene and the whole batch under the leadership of Mr. Abdul Rahman Mitha kept careful watch. But the rumour proved unfounded and till 2 p.m. no effort was made to remove the cloves.

It is presumed that the merchants are awaiting the results of the Conference which is meeting this evening to come to some arrangement about the cloves.

A Wimbledon family of six, including a lad of eighteen, goes to bed every night at seven. The mother says: "I have done it all my life, as my mother and father did before me. It saves electricity, coal, supper, and strength."

Funny, but it's seven in the morning when bed looks good to me. But it doesn't save anything except the breakfast I haven't time to eat!

Mysore Official Version Of Vidurashwatham Tragedy

(Continued from Page 1.)

prohibitory orders, which denied the fundamental rights of speech, of association, etc.—United Press.

ONLY SEVEN KILLED

Official Version Of Mysore Firing

BANGALORE, April 27.

The following is the official version regarding the police firing at Viduraswatham village, as supplied to the Press:—

Section 144 Cr.P.C. and Section 39 of the Mysore Police Act had been promulgated by the Amildar Magistrate, prohibiting and hoisting of the National Flags and holding of public meetings within Viduraswatham village and within a radius of two miles around it, to be in force for a period of 15 days from the 18th of April last.

The Congress Committee at Goribidnur decided to defy the Magisterial order and ten people were arrested before the 25th instant. On Monday (the 25th April) Congressmen again wanted to defy the order and a huge crowd had assembled at about 11 a. m.

UNRULY CROWD

Three persons were arrested and the meeting was declared an unlawful assembly and the people were asked to disperse by the First Class Magistrate. The crowd assumed a threatening attitude and became unruly.

Thereupon a lathi charge was made. The crowd became violent and stones and brickbats were hurled at the public (police?). The situation was uncontrollable and, after warning, the police opened fire.

The crowd retreated a little but again collected and hurled stones at the police. Many police were injured, including the District Superintendent of Police Once again, firing was resorted to and the crowd melted away, and there was calm after the storm till four in the evening.

FIGHTING AFTER WARNING

Once again, the crowd became unruly and pelted stones at the police, some of whom were injured. The District Magistrate, who was camping at Giribidnur, rushed to the spot and, after warning, firing was resorted to again.

Regarding the number of persons killed, the officers on the spot say that, so far as is known, seven people were killed.—United Press.

THREE MORE ARRESTS

Mathur Ban On Thimma Reddy

MYSORE, April 27.

A message from Shikapur states that three Congressmen, who attempted to hoist the National Flag, were arrested by the police and the Flag was snatched away.

Mr. Thimma Reddy was served with a notice by the Sub-Divisional Officer of Mathur, ordering the former not to take part in public functions for a period of two months.—United Press.

PLEA FOR DIRECT ACTION

Delhi Condemns Firing On Vidurashwatham Meeting

NEW DELHI, April 27.

The necessity of launching Civil Disobedience Movement under the auspices of the Congress, in case the authorities did not lift the ban on the National Flag, was emphasised at a public meeting held here tonight, to protest against the police firing on the crowd in the village of Vidhuraswatham in Mysore State, which resulted in heavy casualties.

A resolution, strongly condemning the action of the Mysore State authorities in opening the fire on the crowd and "insulting" the National Flag, was adopted at the meeting.—United Press

M. L. A. Resigns From Mysore Political Affairs Committee

BANGALORE, April 27.

As a protest against the police firing at Vidhuraswatham, Mr. Venkatapathaiyya, Member of the Mysore State Political Affairs Committee (which was set up recently by the Government), has tendered his resignation of his membership to-day.—United Press.

POLICE FIRED FOUR TIMES

BANGALORE, April 27.

Further details regarding the police firing on the villagers of Vidhuraswatham on Monday evening, go to show that the police opened fire four times.

The duration of the firing is stated to be about twenty minutes.

The first firing was obviously aimed at the illiterate pilgrims, numbering about 25,000.

It is stated that the casualties in the first firing were, indeed, very heavy owing to the fact that the crowd was dense.

As there was a festival at Vidhuraswatham at the time, not only people from Mysore but from the adjoining Ceded Districts (of the Madras Presidency) also flocked there.

According to reports of eye-witness, the maimed and dying persons were removed by their relatives, for fear that the police might not return them (the victims) and their bodies to them.—United Press.

GUNDAPPA GOWDA GAGGED

Hassan Magistrate's Order

HASSAN (Mysore) April 27.

An order under Section 39 of the Mysore Police Act, issued by the District Magistrate of Hassan, has been served on Mr. H. B. Gundappa Gowda, Acting President of the Mysore State Congress and President of the Hassan District Board, at Bavanhalli village in Hassan Taluka.

Mr. Gundappa Gowda, in company with Mr. A. G. Ramachandra and Mr. G. Kasturiranga Iyengar, went to that village to do Congress propaganda.

When Mr. Gowda was about to speak, he was served with the order, prohibiting him from delivering any public speech in the town of Hassan and within any place five miles radius of Hassan.—United Press.

HOW TO GUARD FRONTIERS

Problem Before Kolar Police

MYSORE, April 27.

At a conference of the police authorities of the Kolar District, held last evening under the presidency of the Inspector-General of Police, at the village of Vidhuraswatham, it is understood methods to effectively prevent British Indian subjects of Hindpur Taluka, British Indian territory adjoining Mysore State, from entering the State boundaries, were discussed.—United Press.

PLIGHT OF TENANTS IN MILL CHAWLS

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, (By Mail).

Last night a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Tenants Conference was held to decide about a quarterly sitting. Members from the Gomtipur ward urged to hold the session in their ward in order that tenants in mill area may be in close touch with the activities. Labour chawls being most dirty and unprovided needed immediate help. The Committee therefore accepted the invitation and decided to hold the quarterly session in Gomtipur on 1st May.

HUGE PREPARATIONS

To mobilize the tenants in labour area and bring a mass awakening, a propaganda week is organized when at every night, meetings of the tenants will be held in different wards. To make the session a success huge preparations are being made.

A deputation of the tenants of city mills chawls was then given an interview. They vividly narrated the conditions under which they lived.

The Committee have informed the workers in each ward to form chawl-committees of the tenants and accordingly the work is proceeding rapidly.

ECHO OF RAILWAY COLLISION

Guard, Driver And Pointsman Arrested

JUBBULPORE, April 26.

In connection with the railway collision occurring on March 19 near Jukehi Station when Reid, the fireman and Noronha, the driver, were killed, the railway police have arrested to-day Nicholas, the driver, Kadam, the guard and Budhoo, the pointsman for alleged breach of rules and negligence of duty.—United Press.

World of Wireless

THE WORLD'S LISTENERS

International Broadcasting Union's Estimate

In January, 1938, according to a statement issued by the International Broadcasting Union at Geneva, 69,700,000 receiving sets were in operation throughout the world—a figure that represents an increase of about 25 per cent. in the number of listeners during the preceding twelve months.

In the European zone there were 31,444,462 sets in use in December, 1937, compared with 27,714,425 at the end of 1936. As this increase represents 3,730,037 new homes equipped with listening facilities, and assuming an average of four persons per family, the Broadcasting Union estimates that the total European audience has increased by about 15,000,000 listeners, or 2,250,000 more than in the year 1936.

Four new countries—Belgium, Czecho-Slovakia, Holland, and Sweden—were added to those where more than a million sets are in operation. Germany now has the largest number of sets—9,087,454 (of which 582,560 are tax free), then come Great Britain with 8,479,500 (46,500 being exempt from the licence fee) and France with 4,163,692 (64,088 being exempt from licence). Denmark still has the largest percentage of sets per head of population; 18.99 per cent. in 1937, compared with 17.59 per cent. in 1936. Saturation point, the Union considers, has still to be reached.

TELEVISION ATTACKED

One of the most amazing attacks ever made on the infant television industry appeared in one of Sunday newspapers, in which it was suggested that the recent stabilisation plans completed between the manufacturers, the Post Office and the B.B.C. were nothing more than a pact designed deliberately to keep up the price of television receivers and so deprive many of the new form of entertainment for three years while the luxury market in the London area is "milked."

The newspaper concerned is connected with the co-operative movement—which perhaps makes any other comment unnecessary. There may even be some sour grapes behind the attack: it is possible that the co-ops feel that they cannot successfully complete in the television market along side those who have already sunk an aggregate of hundreds of thousands of pounds in preliminary research work. Such firms deserve to be free of Government competition in the form of television relays which could only be installed at enormous cost to the public.

It would be a waste of time here to refute the more sensational statements made by the newspaper in question; anybody in the radio trade will know the answer. But it may be mentioned that the article gives the impression that the cheapest receiver is priced around £60. it completely ignores the fact that a number of makers can offer televisors at around the £45 mark. And it is not mentioned that every television receiver contains anything from three to five times the number of valves needed in an ordinary sound receiver, and consequently, some three to five tmes as many other components.

Let the trade get on with its development work and ignore such outpourings.—"Wireless and Electrical Trade."

WIRELESS IN SCHOOLS

Best Form Of Instruction

"Bombay Radio News" writes:—Many of the autonomous provincial Governments in India are busy re-organising their systems of education. They are launching out on new experiments and trying out new ideas in the bringing up of the growing generation. Unfortunately there seems to be a tendency among our Governments and educational reformers to look backwards towards the days when life was simple and education was carried on under the friendly shade of trees rather than to the future when it can count upon the help of the most modern methods that science has placed at our disposal. However much we may admire the Rishis of old who trained up their disciples in their forest Ashrams, nobody will make bold to deny that the cinema screen and wireless set provide far more modern and effective methods of teaching children in these days when the school-going population is numbered in millions as against the dozens of the Puranic ages.

BEST FORM OF INSTRUCTION

It is to be hoped that the education ministers of the provinces will not ignore the magnificent opportunity afforded by the wireless to carry the best form of instruction right into the hearts of the most backward villages. The Government of India has embarked upon the policy of supplying communal receiving sets to villages. But under the rules that have been framed, the villagers will have absolutely no control over what they are to hear. If, on the other hand, the village schools were to be equipped with radio sets, it would not only serve the educational needs of the schools by broadcasting useful talks and music arranged at some great broadcasting station, but it would serve as a centre for illumination to the whole village. It is not the village school alone that we should like to see equipped with wireless sets. There are thousands of secondary schools scattered up and down the country, with highly qualified teachers, where even to-day wireless is only a name to the majority of the pupils. It is highly essential that radio sets should be an essential part of the entertainment and teaching equipment of these institutions. In America there is no educated man who is not aware of the elements of radio. It is quite the contrary in this country, where very few among even the highest classes understand anything about wireless.

WORLD CONTACT

Once radio sets are installed in schools, they can be used for many purposes. For one thing, instruction in subjects, which are not likely to be well-taught in small up-country centres, can be given from the broadcasting station by three greatest experts in the country. Secondly, the contact which the institution will receive with the great world outside through the radio will give immeasurable help in raising the intellectual alertness of the pupils. Our ministers would therefore do well to earmark a substantial amount of money towards equipping the educational institutions under their charge with radio sets of suffcient power.

A Committee, appointed by the Central Provinces Government, has recently submitted a valuable report regarding the possibilities of education by means of the cinema screen in the schools in the province. This is no doubt an important step, but education through the radio would seem to be equally important and is far simpler and cheaper. In institutions for imparting higher education the radio can be used not only to teach languages, etc. but can be made the subject of valuable instruction in itself, by means of experiment and demonstration. The cost of equipping educational institutions with radio sets will work out very cheap while it will bring about very great benefits.

EMPIRE EXHIBITION IN B. B. C. PROGRAMME

Broadcast Of Opening By The King

The voice of H.M. the King will be heard again in the transmissions from Daventry on May 3., when the opening by his Majesty of the Empire Exhibition (Scotland) at Bellahouston Park will be broadcast from Ibrox Stadium, Glasgow. Addresses by the High Commissioners for the Dominions, by the Earl of Elgin, K.T., C.M.G., Chairman of the Exhibition, and by the Rt. Hon. Sir John Stewart, Lord Provost of Glasgow, will also be heard during the broadcast, and a description of the scene in the Stadium will be given by P I. Keith Murray, of the BBC's Scottish Regional Staff.

Broadcasts of events in the opening week of the Exhibition will begin, however, on the previous evening, May 2, when a transmission from an Eve-of-the-Exhibition Ball at St. Andrew's Hall, Glasgow, will be heard in the Home and oversea programmes. Interviews with prominent people attending the Ball will be a feature of the broadcast, which will aso include Scottish dance music and a descriptive commentary. P. I. Keith Murray and Leo Hunter will be the observers.

P. I. Keith Murray has devised, for production on the evening of the opening day a programme in which listeners will be given a sound-impression of 'a night out' at the Exhibition. Listeners who accompany Keith Murray on this tour of Bellahouston Park will visit, among other sources of interest, music, and laughter, the Palace of Engineering (the Exhibition's largest building), the top of the 300-ft. Tower of Empire the Bandstand and either the Concert Hall or the Open-Air Theatre.

FUTURE BROADCASTS FROM BELLAHOUSTON

Throughout the six months of its existence, the life and interest of the Exhibition will be reflected in the BBC's programmes. an average of nine broadcasts a week, it is expected, will be heard many of them by oversea listeners. There will be sound-pictures of Exhibition activities, musical programmes from the Concert Hall and Bandstand, productions from the Open-Air Theatre, and at least one religious service each week for one or other of the Churches in Bellahouston Park.

Arrangements are being made for the BBC Symphony Orchestra of 119 players, under its conductor, Sir Adrian Boult, to give a concert at the Exhibition, and four programmes will be given in the Concert Hall by the augmented BBC Scottish Orchestra. All the concerts will, of course, be broadcast.

Many additional programmes inspired by the Exhibition will come from the Glasgow studios, among them a regular series in which distinguished visitors to Bellahouston Park will give listeners their impressions of the great undertaking.

British broadcasting will be represented at the Exhibition itself by a pavilion in which pictures, diagrams, etc., will take visitors behind the scenes of BBC activity.

Opening of Exhibition

Transmission 2, May 3, 9.45 a.m. G.M.T.

Transmission 3, May 3, 2.50 p.m. G.M.T.

CAUSE OF INDIA'S DEGENERATION

Bihar Premier Launches Anti-Illiteracy Campaign

TEACHING BEGINS IN JAILS

(From Our Correspondent)

PATNA, April 27

"The cause of political, social economic and intellectual degeneration of India is the illiteracy among the teeming millions of people" stated the Premier, Sri Krishna Sinha, addressing a huge gathering on the occasion of the inauguration of the Mass Anti-Illiteracy Campaign this evening.

The conditions of villagers who possessed only shattered health, suffered from diseases was appalling. They produced minimum with maximum labour, quite a contrast to other countries, as a result of ignorance. It was the age of democracy when every individual should realise his responsibility and duty. Government finances were poor and it was impossible to educate all. Hence the need for voluntary service. Mere singing of revolutionary slogans would not help. They should bring about a revolution within themselves. Himalayan illiteracy blocked the way to progress. They should break this and march ahead. Countries, which achieved freedom, first made all their people literate.

SUPPORT FROM ALL PARTIES

Mr. Mustaq Ahmed, Parliamentary Secretary, Punjab, on behalf of the Punjab Government congratulated the Education Minister and said other Provinces would follow Bihar

Mr. Aziz, President Provincial Muslim League, said despite communal, political and religious differences all should combine in fighting the demon of illiteracy.

Dr. Syed Mahmud closing the proceedings said that if the campaign did not succeed on voluntary basis, he would introduce conscription. Referring to the incident, when some Muslim students disturbed the proceedings, shouting boycott "Bande Mataram", he regretted his instructions not to sing such slogans on this occasion were not carried out.

He pointed that the differences were due to ignorance of the culture and civilisation of one another. It was the result of the faulty system of education.

Dr. Syed Mahmud appealed that they should remove the differences by studying the culture of one another and suggested that Hindus should take the lead in teaching Urdu to Muslims and vice versa.

Concluding the Education Minister announced that the teaching of Hindi and Urdu had been started in Jails from to-day.

S. K. ALTEKER DEAD

The Secretary, Congress Committee, Karad, wires:—

Mr. Sadashiv Khando, alias Appasaheb Altekar, a prominent Congress leader of Satara District expired due to heart failure yesterday at his son's residence, at Benares Hindu University

He was an active Congress worker and a scholar of Ramdasi literature. His "Samartha Charitra" is wellknown, and Satara loses a real leader and a distinguished writer.—A. P.

WARDHA EDUCATION SCHEME

KARACHI, April 27.

With a view to find out how far the Wardha Education scheme could be worked out in Sind the Director of Public Instruction in Sind has convened a conference of all Administrative Officers of Schools controlled by the Municipalities and Local Boards as well as the Inspectors of Government Schools in Sind. The conference will meet in Karachi in the middle of next month.—A. P.

40-LAKH HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECT

KARACHI, April 27.

It is understood that the Government of Sind propose to raise a loan to push through Hydro-electric project at Tandomustikhan falls costing of 40 lakhs. The scheme is considered as very productive one and would be a great fillip to industries in the province.—A. P.

This is not a Prospectus; it is an announcement of an Offer for Sale only.

WESTERN INDIA MATCH COMPANY, LIMITED

IN accordance with a formal undertaking given to the Government of India that the public in India should be given an opportunity to participate in an industry of great interest and importance to the country, the Swedish Match Company have just offered for sale

31,893 SHARES OF Rs. 100 EACH

IN THE

WESTERN INDIA MATCH COMPANY, LIMITED

AT PAR

The purchaser will have to pay in addition the amount of the stamp duty on the transfer of the shares. Shares will be offered only on the basis of the Offer for Sale which has been filed with the Registrar of Companies, Bombay.

The entire Offer for Sale is being underwritten by the Central Bank of India, Limited, and the Investment Corporation of India, Limited, who have already submitted firm applications for 6,893 shares. The balance of 25,000 shares will now be offered to the public. The application list will open on the 21st day of April, 1938, and will close on the 29th day of April, 1938.

FORMS OF APPLICATION AND COPIES OF THE OFFER FOR SALE CAN BE HAD AT THE HEAD OFFICE OR AT ANY BRANCH OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, AND AT THE OFFICE OF THE INVESTMENT CORPORATION OF INDIA, LIMITED, BOMBAY HOUSE, BRUCE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Advance Village Industries

Training School For Workers Begins On June 15

The Secretary of the Training School Committee writes:—

"The academic year of the All-India Village Industries Association Training School for Village workers will begin from 15th June 1938.

Admission will be closed on the 1st of June and students must present themselves at the school not later than 15th June.

The course will be as far as may be for a period of six months of which one month will have to be spent in villages for practical study. In the first 5 months training in one of the following two industries, together with some theoretical knowledge for village work will be given. Not less than four hours a day will be devoted to training in the industry.

1. Paper making.
2. Oil Pressing.

THEORETICAL KNOWLEDGE.

Theoretical knowledge in the following subjects will be given during the course:—

1. Gandhi Vichar Bohan.
2. Rural Economics,
3. Health Hygiene and Sanitation
4. Working of the A.I.V.I.A..
5. Book-keeping
6. Education through crafts.

Students will be examined at the end of November and if found necessary the course may be prolonged

Special courses in the following seasonal industries will be given during September to April. The period of training in each industry will be for a month. Students who have completed the six months' course will also be allowed to take up this course if they so desire.

1. Paddy husking and Flour grinding.
2. Bee-keeping (not during December and January.
3. Gur making.

TERMS OF APPLICATION.

Applicants for admisson should not be less than 22 years of age and should have a healthy body and be fit for hard manual work. On arrival here such as the committee requires will undergo preliminary examination and will be expected to pass a test equal to what is known as the Vernacular Middle course and may be rejected if they do not possess adequate knowledge. They should have a working knowledge of Hindi or English, should be habitual wearers of Khaddar and should be prepared to do manual work such as sanitary service (cleaning of latrines, sweeping, etc.) kitchen work (cooking, grinding, etc.) spinning and such other work as may be required under the discipline of the school.

Applications for admission written in the applicants' own handwriting in Hindi or in English or in the mother tongue should be sent immediately to the undersigned Maganvadi Wardha, C. P. They should be accompanied by two recommendations preferably from A.I.S.A or A.I.V.I.A. office bearers. A sum to cover the return fare from Wardha should be sent in advance as deposit. Where the return fare is less than Rs. 10/- the amount to be deposited shall be Rs. 10/-.

No one should come before receiving a letter of admission from the Secretary of the Training School Committee.

Students will be required to provide themselves with their own bedding, clothing and eating utensils (one lota, one tumbler, two katoras and one metal plate) and writing materials and text books.

Tuition will be charged at Rs. 5/- per month. Lodging will be provided free. A certain number of free tuitions will be allowed and a few scholarships of Rs. 7/- to cover board will be granted to deserving students who know spinning. In the case of students paid for by Provincial Governments or Indian States' fees to cover board and tuition for the six months' course will be Rs. 90/- and for broken periods at the rate of Rs. 15/- per month.

Students will have to provide themselves with sufficient funds to meet their incidental personal expenses during their period of training here including Rs. 2/- for the cost of sliver for a period of six months."

CLOVE BOYCOTT IN NAGPUR

Merchants' Assurance To Congressmen

NAGPUR, April 27.

As the result of persuasion by the officials of the Nagpur Nagar Congress Committee, a dozen wholesale merchants dealing in cloves, have agreed not to place any orders for cloves so long as the Zanzibar dispute is not settled. They have also cancelled all orders placed by them till yesterday.

As regards the stock on hand which is stated to be small, they have asked for 8 days' time to decide as to how the same should be disposed of.

Picketing at clove shops which was to begin to-day, has consequently been postponed.—United Press

F. E. JAMES PLEADS FOR CO-OPERATION

MADRAS, April 26.

"Federation is no departmental issue nor is it a subject suitable for bazar bargaining and is perhaps the greatest constitutional ideal, which was ever placed before India and it will be a great achievement of statesmanship, if it were to be realised without bitterness and in a spirit of co-operation," declared Mr. F. E. James, M.L.A. (Central) addressing a meeting of the South Indian branch of the European Association to-night

MAHATMA-VICEROY TALKS.

Mr. James said that most people would subscribe to the federal ideal and hold Fderation as inevitable and desirable. No one wanted to see the Federal Constitution thrust upon India in the teeth of much political opposition. The Viceroy and Mahatma Gandhi two men in India who could deliver the goods had fortunately been in touch with one another and must have learnt to appreciate each other's approach to some of these problems.

MATTER FOR ADJUSTMENT

The discharge by the new Provincial Governments of their responsibilities under the Government of India Act had created a very favourable impression on both the British Government and British public opinion and their views would not be ignored. There was everything to be gained by an examination of the difficulties on the part of those now principally concerned. It was not so much a formal amendment of the Government of India Act that was required, though even here, there would be room for agreed adjustments, what was needed was a sympathetic and practical approach to the problem on the part of the partners to the Federal enterprise—the Indian States, the British Indian Provinces, and the British Government.

Pointing out Britain's sincerity sympathy and willingness to recognise India's preparedness to assume responsibility and discharge the same effectively Mr. James stressed the importance of settle this issue with good-will and declared that this was worth making a tremendous effort.—A. P.

Deportation Power For Police Chief

(Continued from page 7.)

the conflict referred to should be between different "religious communities" instead of mere "Communities" His second amendment was that the mere presence of a person should not be considered as causing danger to the peace of the city.

Mr. S. V. Parulekar moved an amendment to the amendment of Dr. Ambedkar to the effect that conflicts between two factions should not make the Government to resort to the emergency powers.

AMBEDKAR'S DEFENCE.

Dr. B. R Ambedkar in commending his amendment to the house stated that the Home Minister had said that the City of Bombay and its citizens were a prey and victims of hooligans. They terrorised and molested the weaker section of the population, who had no desire to go to a Court of Law The measure was meant to deal with such hooligans and it was necessary to arm the Commissioner of Police with more powers. He readily agreed that there was very real danger to the public peace due to the existence of these people.

Continuing Dr Ambedkar stated that he was very familiar with this kind of undesirables. He had himself spent a considerable portion of his life, in what was called, the underworld, and hence knew more about these people than the Commissioner of Police or the Home Minister. He knew how these hooligans molested poor workers.

COMMUNAL RIOTS.

There was another danger, continued the Doctor, with which the House had to deal. That was the danger of communal riots. Between 1851 and 1938, there had been 9 communal riots The first occurred on the 17th of October 1851 and that was a fight between Muslims and Parsis. The Second was in 1874. That was also between Muslims and Parsis. The Third took place in 1893. This time it was between Hindus and Muslims. The fourth was in 1929, fifth in 1932, sixth in 1933, seventh in 1936, eighth in 1937 and ninth on the 17th of April 1938 It was interesting to note the rapidity in which the riots occurred during the later years. He felt sure that those who were conscientious and knew their responsibility should move to stop this constant suspension of Civil Liberty and blood bath. He would not go into the causes of these communal riots, they might be political or economical or social or religious. These were matters of no concern. Time had arrived when some measure ought to be taken to deal with this menace in the country expeditiously. The main "If" in the Bill was to give powers to the Police Commissioner to remove any person who was acting in such a manner as his presence or movements or acts were responsible for a riot.

THE SAFEGUARDS.

Continuing Dr. Ambedkar referred to the safeguards provided in his amendment against any likely abuse of powers by the Executive. This power would vest in the Police Commissioner only after a state of emergency had been declared. His amendment that the powers would become operative only after an emergency had been declared to have arisen, had an additional advantage in that it could be dealt with by the legislature. If Government would issue any proclamation of the existence of a state of emergency, this House would have an opportunity to move an adjournment motion and condemn the Government for their unjustifiable action This amendment thus provided another control in the hands of the legislature to see that the power was not abused.

If once Government issued the proclamation an additional safeguard was provided in that it would automatically expire after a period of one month.

There was another safeguard which Dr. Ambedkar said was important. The deported persons would be able to return to the city after the state of emergency ceased, as the order of deportation made by the Commissioner would expire at the end of emergency.

As regards the appeal to the Provincial Government against the order of the Commissioner, the member agreed that these were not much in it by way of relief to the person against whom the order was passed, but there it was for what it was worth.

Dr. Ambedkar observed that when the matter was discussed it was agreed that the powers would not be used in case of Labour troubles or any other troubles than those caused by communities in the sense that they were religious communities. In his opinion these powers were intended to be used only in case of communal riots and he was satisfied with the assurance given by the Home Minister in this regard

Dr. Ambedkar was cheered by the House on the conclusion of his speech.

"AN EYE-WASH"!

Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi, Leader of the Opposition, opposed the first reading of the Bill. When the Bill came into their hands they thought that this was a measure to circumvent the powers of the Law Courts and he pointed out to the Home Minister that Section 27 of the Act was so constituted as to give a handle to the Law Courts to interfere with any order of the Commissioner He came forward with this measure Sir A. M K. Dehlavi considered that case a test case Soon the Home Minister made a second revision of the Bill. Now it appeared to him that they were facing two Bills, one in the shape of the original Bill and the other in the shape of Dr Ambedkar's amendment

Sir Ali Mahomed Khan considered the safeguards an eye wash. All the safeguards appeared to be there to strengthen the hands of the Police Commissioner. It was that of all the people the Congress Government should have come forward and should have given all sorts of power which the Police Commissioner had asked for. They have fought for years and years together for these liberties and even shed their blood for them. This meant the signing away of the liberties of the people Even as the Congress was opposed to all repressive measures, the Muslim League Party was also opposed to them He considered the measure before the House a repressive measure.

Rao Bahadur G. K Chitale, supporting the first reading of the Bill on behalf of the Progress Party said that the question was whether any necessity had arisen or not to put some check on this sort of lawlessness. Nobody had come forward with any explanation as to why these riots were occurring in which thousands of people were killed.

J. M. MEHTA'S OPPOSITION

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta opposed the motion for the first reading of the Bill, but supported the amendment of Dr. Ambedkar because it sought to improve the Bill a bit. When the House agreed to suspend the Standing Order rules regarding seven days' notice, it was done because the House thought it had to deal with an emergency. But the House was now asked to enact a permanent emergency legislation of a drastic character against the liberty of citizens. It was only ten days ago that the Government had come forward and got the House to repeal the Emergency Powers Act. After that repeal, it was thought that the House would be justified in dealing with an emergency, but not to deal with a permanent legislation.

Continuing Mr. Mehta stated that the amendment of Dr. Ambedkar bettered the Bill, but it still retained the power to deal with the liberty of citizens by Executive Order. The safeguard provided were not going to be helpful, as there was no safeguard against the Commissioner of Police going wrong. None of the safeguards would stand the test in a Court of Law. He then referred to the Order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate regarding a certain place near Madhavbaug. The Order was there for the last six years and was being renewed from time to time. According to him the emergency existed for the last six years. There was nothing to prevent the Police Commissioner to feel so.

He added that the liberties and freedom of twelve lakhs of citizens of Bombay was in danger because of a few hooligans. The term did not mean religious communities. He was sorry that people thought in Gujarati or Marathi and wrote in English. That was why they believed that "community" mean racial or religious community. That was not so. "Community" meant any section of the people, like the commercial community, the labour community, the legislative community etc. The Bill and the amendment sought to tackle only a symptom of the disease and the Government dare not touch the real disease, which was the existence of a foreigner who wanted to divide Indians. According to him, all that an emergency legislation meant was that a man could be hung before he committed a murder. He asked the Home Minister if he had forgotten the Election Manifesto, which was against the all repressive measures.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan supporting the first reading of the Bill suggested that this legislation should be in force at least for three years. It would be wrong to think that the emergency would be going to disappear within a few months.

Mr. A. H. Mirza opposing the first reading said that the communal riots occurred during several years and each time hundreds of people were deported. But that did not put an end to riots. He thought the police were making improper use of their powers in deporting individuals.

Mr. I. I Chundrigar opposed the Bill. It was not the desire of the House not to give protection to those who needed it. But it was quite a different thing to give wide powers to the Executive. The powers contemplated in the Bill were of such far-reaching nature that they could deprive any individual of his liberty and property. Whatever the objects of the Bill, the remedy appeared to be worse than the disease. It was a monstrous demand that had been made for such autocratic and unlimited powers to the Executive.

The member was cheered by some members of the Opposition.

JHABVALA PULLED UP

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala opposed the Bill. After all what was the situation that had arisen, asked the speaker. A few people casually assaulted each other. The police had taken advantage of the situation for achieving their objective of attaining more powers.

Here the member was called to order.

Mr. Jhabvala thought that the Home Minister had never been a police officer and his desire to put down any disturbances was a laudable one. But unfortunately by applauding the police too much he had given a false status to his Department whose practices had been open to question.

Here the Speaker called the member to order.

Continuing Mr. Jhabvala said that the Police Commissioner was already the Ruler of the City and with these powers given him, he would become a Super-Padshah (laughter). He thought that the riots were due to political and economic reasons. What the people wanted were bread and peace. What he expected Government to do was to set up Moholla Committees and Peace Committee and release healthy social forces so that lasting peace might be established. He felt that the descrimination vested in a single individual was apt to be and had always been misused. He thought that the measure was not consistent with the true spirit of the Congress.

AMBEDKAR'S REPLY

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar replying to the debate considered the Opposition of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, not as a fundamental one but a tactical one. The measure was an emergency one and necessarily involved a certain amount of restraint on the Civil Liberties of individuals. But that was nothing compared to the Defence of Realm Act and the Defence of India Act. Since it was an Emergency measure, he did not think that the powers given to the Police Commissioner were unduly wide.

As regards the possibility of the Government misinterpreting the word "Communities" and applying the measure in Labour disputes, he said that the Court could not sit in judgment over declaration of an emergency. But the Government were responsible to the House if they used the powers for anything other than what it was intended for. As regards the real meaning of "Community" referred to by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, he had referred to the Oxford Dictionary and he found that basically the word meant religious communities.

TO MAKE CITY SAFE

Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Minister for Law and Order, stated that the measure was not intended to be used in Labour disputes or strikes. So far as Politicals were concerned they were excluded altogether. The measure was intended solely for dealing with the kind of danger, with which the House had been dealing. The figures quoted by Dr B. R. Ambedkar, he considered to be underestimated. The figures would show the extreme necessity of the measure. The sole object of the measure was to make the City safe from calamities. He said that since 1929 there were ten communal riots in the City. There were two riots in 1929. In the first 149 were killed, 739 were injured and it lasted for 36 days; while in the second 35 were killed, 109 injured and it lasted for 22 days. In 1930 there were two riots and in 1932 two riots, one of them a small one. In the second riot 217 were killed, 2,713 injured and it lasted for 49 days. In 1933 there was one riot. In 1936 there was a riot again in which 94 were killed and 631 injured and it lasted for 64 days. In 1937, 11 were killed, 85 injured and the riot lasted for 25 days. In 1938, 12 were killed, a little over hundred were injured and it lasted less than a day—even less than 2 and half hours. During the last nine years and two months, 550 had been killed 4,500 injured during 210 days of rioting. This was a most disgraceful chapter in the history of the City of Bombay.

QUESTION OF CIVIL LIBERTY

He felt confident that anything that the Government might do to prevent these riots would be welcomed by every citizen as a wholesome measure. The measure was an emergency one. All that was sought to be done was to ask these "gentlemen" to take a month's holiday. If they did not take the holiday, they would hold up the work of the City. Whether members of the Opposition wanted to give credit or not, he felt that the Bill was a distinct advance in the preservation of Civil Liberties of individuals. Those who had opposed the Bill had been consulted before and they had made very valuable suggestions, which had been incorporated in the Bill. Though in the House there was opposition to the Bill, yet it represented the combined efforts of all sections of the House. Did they who talked about curtailment of Civil Liberty the continuance of the trouble in the City, with the Curfew Order on? If so, he would present them with the principle to worship it, because they were men outside the realm of practical politics. Civil Liberty was intended for the Citizens but not for hooligans, who disturbed the peace of the City. The State must defend the citizens from the onslaughts of hooligans.

CHEAP PRICE

Continuing Mr. Munshi referred to the statement of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta that there existed better Civil Liberty in the United States of America. Mr. Mehta's knowledge of America was not up-to-date, because it was only recently that the Federal Legislature gave powers to "G Men" to cross borders of States and if necessary even shoot down gangsters. Americans were free and wise but they were not foolish. He considered that the removal of these persons for a month from the City was a cheap price compared to a month's bloodbath in the City. He was sorry to find that the speeches of those on the Opposition did not enlighten any as to how the hooligans could be taken to a Court of Law without witnesses being produced. It had been made clear that witnesses were not prepared to come forward due to fear.

NO HASTY MEASURE

Proceeding Mr. M. Munshi observed that three lawyers had tried to convince the Leader of the Opposition that the Bill incorporated what the Chief Justice had intended and because this was legislation the language had to be precise and hence there was slight alteration in the wording of the clause as compared to the judgment of the High Court. But he was sure that there was something wrong with the convincing powers of the three lawyers, otherwise the Leader of the Opposition ought to have been convinced by what they had told him.

Government had no intention of forcing this legislation. The Home Minister stated that before publishing the Bill he went round with the Draft Bill in hand and showed it to the leaders of the Parties and made changes according to their suggestions. But certain parties in the House had always proposed to oppose Government and he thought that this present opposition was due to this attitude of the members.

It was said that the people outside would not like the Bill. The Home Minister declared: "After this Bill is passed, I say, every decent citizen of Bombay will bless this House for passing this measure." (Applause).

FATE OF AMENDMENTS

The three amendments of Mr. S. V. Parulekar and Mr. R. A. Khedgiker were lost.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's amendment was adopted without a division.

The House passed the first reading of the Bill by 74 votes against 20.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. M. Munshi moved that the Bill be read a second time.

MOVE FOR CIRCULATION

Mr. Faiz Mahomed Khan moved that the Bill be circulated for public opinion to be returned by 31st May, 1933.

The Home Minister opposing the motion said that firstly it was not correct to say that this was a repressive measure; secondly, it was not correct to say that it gave drastic powers to the Police Commissioner; thirdly, it was not correct to say that the public did not like the measure and fourthly, this House had passed the first reading of the Bill by a majority of 4 to 1. In these circumstances, he opposed the motion.

The motion was put to vote and declared lost, the mover having asked for a division too late.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee.

The House adjourned at this stage till 1 p.m. to-day (Thursday).

Dr. Miss Lila Phatak, M.B.B.S. Assistant Lady Superintendent, Jaya Arogya Hospital, Gwalior, has been granted foreign scholarship by the Gwalior Durbar. She sailed for England on April 23. Dr. Miss Phatak is the daughter of the late Major Dr. V. M. Phatak, Chief Medical Officer of the Gwalior State.

Prize Distribution Ceremony of Pathare Prabhu Mahila Samaj. Mrs Annapurnaba Deshmukh M. L. A. presided and distributed the prizes

MAHAKOSHAL POLITICAL CONFERENCE

Spreading Malicious Report Denied

JUBBULPORE, April 27.

The deliberate attempts made by some disgruntled and interested parties with a view to damper the forthcoming Mahakosal Political Conference which is to be held at Kareli, by spreading malicious reports of the prevalence of plague and cholera in the place, have been definitely checkmated by the visit of Mr. L. G. Bhatta, whose recent enquiries, on behalf of the Mahakosal Provincial Congress Committee, have proved otherwise.

It is now definitely known that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is not presiding over the Conference and opinion is distinctly gathering in favour of electing a local Congressman to preside over its deliberations.

With Seth Govind Das and Pandit Makhanlal Chaturvedi having withdrawn their candidatures for the presidentship of the Conference, it is a foregone conclusion now that Mr. Sayyed Ahmed of Sohagpur will be elected to this august position.

Information gathered from prominent Congress reveals the fact that this Conference is likely to make history in the Province.—United Press

Impose High Import Duty

TRIVANDURUM, April 27.

Dr. Kunjan Pillai added, in that case, Copra price was likely to rise to the level which would leave a margin of profit to the cultivator. He said the Ceylon producer was not making a profit by selling his Copra in India. Ceylon had markets in Europe and America many years ago for Copra, but by the substitution of whale oil and other similar products for cocoanut oil, this foreign market was lost by cocoanut producing countries.

Ceylon had over one million acres under cocoanut, and the produce from these plantations had to be disposed of. She was now dumping Copra into India at distress prices. By this Indian cocoanut industry was threatened with ruin and it was the duty of India Government to come to its rescue by imposing sufficiently high import duty on the Ceylon cocoanut products.—A P.

Central India Princes And Federation

Ruling Princes Discuss Question Of Accession At Rutlam

(From Our Correspondent)

RATLAM, (By Mail).

More than two dozen Ruling Princes of Central India, Rajputana, Gujarat and Kathiawar States attended the marriage ceremony of the Prince of the Maharaja Rutlam. The bride was from Bundi State. More than nine lakhs of rupees were spent in the ceremony

The presence of Maharaja of Jodhpur, Udaipur, Bikaner, Panna, Cutch, Bhuj and the Nawab of Bhopal and several other rulers provided the opportunity for the rulers to discuss the question of Federation. It is reliably known that the small State rulers discussed the future plan for the Federation and were of opinion that if others agreed to join the Federation, their position would be lowered and most of their administrative powers would be exercised either by the Federal House or the larger States. The safeguards to protect their rights were not clear.

On the other hand the Ruling Princes of Jodhpur, Udaipur, Bikaner, Bhopal, etc., discussed their position and considered the attitude of the Political Department as well as the Congress. It is understood the Jodhpur Ruler favoured joining the Federation on the grounds that by joining the Federal scheme we, the Rulers of big States, would get their proper share in the administration of the country and further their chances to create better relations with the smaller States. The Bikaner and Udaipur Rulers opposed the demands of the Congress, but expressed their desire to fulfil the wishes of the Political Department towards the establishment of legislatures.

On the third occasion, a selected group from the smaller ruling Princes discussed with the big rulers, wherein they expressed their fears and prejudices. No definite decision was taken. However the smaller ruling Princes were given to understand that so far as the Federal scheme was concerned, they need not fear.

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(Gaya).

Glands Made Young —Vigour Renewed Without Operation

If you feel old before your time or suffer from nerve, brain and physical weakness, you will find new happiness and health in an American medical discovery which restores youthful vigour and vitality quicker than gland operations. It is a simple home treatment in tablet form, discovered by an American Doctor. Absolutely harmless and easy to take, but the newest and most powerful invigourator known to science. It acts directly on your glands, nerves, and vital organs, builds new, pure blood, and works so fast that you can see and feel new body power and vigour in 24 to 48 hours. Because of its natural action on glands and nerves, your brain power, memory and eyesight often improve amazingly.

And this amazing new gland and vigour restorer, called Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs is guaranteed. It has been tested and proved by thousands in America, and is now available at all chemists here. Get Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs from your chemist today. Put it to the test. See the big improvement in 24 hours. Take the full bottle, which lasts eight days, under the positive guarantee that it must make you full of vigour, energy and vitality, and feel 10 to 20 years younger or money back on return of empty package. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and the guarantee protects you.

Wrongful Arrests And Illegal Procedure

Hack Victoria Owners Plead For Amendment Of Present Law And Ask For Better Facilities For Their Trade

In the course of a representation to the Hon. the Prime Minister, Government of Bombay, the Bombay Hack Victoriawala Association says:—

It is found from experience that some of the Sections of the Public Conveyance Act No. VII of 1920 have been productive of great and undeserved hardship to the Hack Victoria Owners and drivers and on former occasions representations have been made to the Commissioner of Police and the Government to which I draw your respectful attention. They relate to the amendments of Sections 5 (2) (1), 12 (1), 12 (2), 26 (2) (L) (V) & 30. The Section 26 (2) (L) (V) says "Whoever, being the driver of a public conveyance shall stand to ply for hire at any place other than a stand or place appointed under the Act or loiter for the purpose of being hired in or upon any public street, road or place shall be punishable etc." This Section worded as it is in the widest and most vague language, has hit hardest the drivers and incidentally the owners of Hack Victorias also. If a Hack Victoria is found standing at any place or on any one side of the road, other than the stand, for any reasonable purpose howsoever innocent and not obstructing the road or traffic, or if a vacant Victoria is found passing along the road, it is strongly presumed that the Section is contravened and the driver is therefore arrested by the Police, and hauled up for trial. It is estimated that in this way owing to the defective laws the Hack Victoria drivers & owners have to sustain fines and losses aggregating to Rs. 50,000/- annually. Under the circumstances it is suggested that Section 26 (2) (L) (V) quoted above be repealed. In excuse, for this section, it is urged that it is directed to the prevention of obstruction to the public and the traffic by standing on the road. The proper remedy for that object should be to provide stands or standing places, in sufficient number and at important places such as Cinemas, Theatres, Hospitals Offices, places of amusements, business centres etc., where passengers are easily available, in the same way as they have been given to trams and buses, and greater fecilities to stand in convenient number of twos and fours or fives for Hack Victorias, where more cannot be accommodated. In this respect one fails to understand why preference is being given to taxis; e. g. at some important business centres of the city, where conveyances are largely in demand, the stands are given to taxis but not given to Hack Victorias though asked for.

Regarding the Bombay District Police and City of Bombay Police (Amendment) Act No. XXI of 1936, it should be repealed so far as Bombay city is concerned. Experience shows that so far as Bombay City is concerned, the Act XXI of 1936, far from doing good to anybody, has resulted in nothing but hardships and harrassments.

As regards imposition of fines it is suggested that the maximum should be fixed at Rs. 10 instead of Rs. 100 as at present.

"ILLEGAL PROCEDURE."

Also Section 6 (1) should be so amended that it should not constitute a cruelty to Animal, or breach of this Section, if the horse has been injured, by stumbling down, or by being bruised with the harness, or by being struck with the stones etc., or by being unshod, while he is out, and is passing or standing on the road or any other place. And that if the driver has used the unfit horse intentionally and knowingly, he only should be held responsible for breach of law. And that if the complainant has sufficient reasons to ascertain that the owner had intentionally and knowingly given the unfit horse to the driver for the purpose amounting to be a cruelty to the animal, he, the owner, or his representative, should be ordered to the Court by the summons and tried, and that prosecuting the owner, together with the driver, for anything happened to the horse, while out in charge of a driver, is quite illegal, and this procedure should, therefore, be at once stopped.

We had written to the complainants, the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, requesting them to avoid such illegal arrests, but their reply is vague and unsatisfactory, a copy of which is attached herewith (Appendix C.)

STOP WRONGFUL ARRESTS.

The S. P. C. A. Agents or the Police Constables many times arrest and prosecute the fit and able horses and get them sentenced, as they consider themselves totally irresponsible, for their wrongful actions. We therefore humbly request you to put a stop to this wrongful procedure. It is wellknown that in all cognizable offences, the complainant is required to sign the statement of First Information so as to render him liable under Section 182 or 211 I. P. C., in case his complaint turns out to be false. So Section 6 (1) should be further amended that the Police Officer should conduct proceedings after the complainant signs the statement, that the offence has been committed, and after he, the Police Officer, has signed the same statement to the effect that he, the Police Officer, is assured of the alleged commission of the offence, after examining the horse and investigating the matters thoroughly. A copy of this statement should be given free of cost to the accused immediately, to enable him to defend himself by engaging a pleader or a doctor.

By so doing, the complainants will be alive to their duties and responsibilities and thus will keep good character.

In addition to the above grievances, we have many complaints which deserve the inquiry and remedies through a commission.

"SAFETY FIRST" IN AHMEDABAD

Kasturbhai's Inaugural Address

A Local Branch of the Safety First Association of India was inaugurated in Ahmedabad on Sunday morning at a public meeting held in the Model Talkies under the auspices of the Rotary Club of Ahmedabad. Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai presided.

In presenting the Charter of Incorporation, Mr. Camar S. Tyabjee, Hon. Jt. General Secretary of the Association, traced the history of the Safety Movement and what the Association has done since it was formed in 1932.

Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai, in his inaugural address, warmly commended the movement.

REMEDY.

In the course of his speech he said:—"It has been noticed for instance that in Western countries the primary cause of industrial accidents is physical fatigue and the rate of accidents in factories is highest towards the end of the working day. If, therefore, the working conditions are improved, there is a smaller risk of accidents, particularly in our country with its enervating climate.

"In our city for the last ten years, mill after mill has installed Carrier Ventilating Plants, with a view to give fresh and cool air and thus create more congenial working conditions inside the factory.

MUNICIPAL RESPONSIBILITY.

"In the matter of congestion of population, the extramural development of Ahmedabad has proceeded apace but the Municipality is not fully conscious of its responsibility in the matter.

"Our city fathers have a greater care for economy and less for amenities which are common in other modern cities. I do hope we will acquire a wider outlook and realise that the Town Planning is an art and a necessity which should not be tested by the narrow cannons of yearly budgets.

STATE AID.

"In other countries, the work of giving the right type of worker to the factory has been taken up by the State.

"Vocational training and vocational guidance have a definite place in the scheme of education so that when the worker comes to the factory, the working of the machine is not entirely unfamiliar to him. Similarly, in the matter of relief of the congestion in the cities, the State has intervened and given facilities by way of cheap land, cheap power and cheap money. It is earnestly to be hoped that our Provincial Governments will be conscious of this and will realise that in the modern society things are so linked together that they will not be able to achieve the desired improvements in any particular sphere unless they keep the picture as a whole before their eyes."

STORY OF A MISSING MOTOR CAR.

Bhagawandas Hargovindas of Reay Road found his car suddenly missing on the 3rd instant from his garage.

On the night of the missing of the car at about 11 o'clock, a certain car met with an accident near Khar Railway Station, and the driver finding the car damaged disappeared. Enquiries showed that the car in question belonged to Bhagawandas Hargovindas whereupon the Bandra Police brought the car to Bombay.

IQBAL'S GREATNESS APPRECIATED

Condolence Meeting On Behalf Of Afghan League

(From A Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, (By Mail).

A public meeting was held on April 24, at about 9-30 p.m. under the presidentship of Isakhan S. Nastar, Sirpunch in the Afghan Hall to offer condolence on the death of the great Indian Poet, Dr. Sir Mohmed Iqbal Ph. D. Bar-at-Law, on benalf of the Afghan League. The President in the beginning made a short speech on the career of the deceased.

The President said that one of the shining stars had disappeared in India and consequently the cloudy atmosphere had spread upon the horizon of India.

It was a sad misfortune that his death had occurred even before the expiry of one year from the Iqbal day. His friends and near relations and sympathisers never dreamt that he would pass away so suddenly from their midst.

Eminent persons had come and gone but the death of Dr. Sir Mohmed Iqbal would ever remain fresh in the living memory. History would not forget such a bright scholar and amiable gentleman.

After the President finished his speech the Honorary General Secretary of the Afghan League, Mr. Sikandarkhan also gave a short resume of the deceased's activities in different ways.

The meeting resolved to send a condolence resolution to the deceased's family and prayed to God that the deceased's soul rest in ever-lasting peace.

UNIFORM RATE FOR FOREIGN TELEGRAM

(From Our Special Correspondent)

SIMLA, April 26.

Following the introduction of the Empire Airmail scheme in February the second great development affecting the Indian Posts and Telegraphs that has taken place this year is the introduction of Empire uniform rate for foreign telegram which came in operation yesterday.

Previously foreign telegrams were charged according to distance, whereas the new uniform rate is 13 annas per word. Great benefit to the commercial community and social contacts can be gauged by comparing this new rate with the old rates which were per word 14 annas for Great Britain, 31 annas for South Africa, 36 annas for Australia 41 annas for Canada 19 annas for the Strait Settlements and Aden.

The importance of this reduction in the rate is realised when Indian interests in Aden, Kenya Uganda, Zanzibar and other centres are taken into consideration.

The loss that is involved in this reduction is estimated at pounds 400,000 but it is hoped that increase in traffic will make up this loss in due course.

The charge of 13 annas per word applies to the ordinary telegram in plain language. For telegrams of other descriptions, Code, Urgent, and Deferred rates will be reduced in the same proportion.

Deferred telegrams will go to six and half annas per word and letter telegram at four and half annas per word.

NAZI IDYLL OF WOMEN'S PARADISE

(Continued from Page 6).

statements and slogans addressed to the German masses from time to time by the inspired prophets of the Nazi-oriented Providence are far from reassuring. Although the League of Nations' Armament Year Book does not give the cost of German armaments, British estimates place it at dol. 5,000,000,000 a year and when Gen. Goering praises the superiority of guns over butter—its weekly ration per family is estimated at 6 ozs.—one can easily understand why the need for greater sacrifice by German men, women and children as an essential of national destiny is extolled with increasing fervour. It bornes naturally the duty of the Nazi women's organizations to instill into the German womanhood the consciousness of their own duties towards the State and to be reconciled to the destiny of wartime malnutrition and want that they must ungrudgingly accept as a condition of Germany's greatness and glory. The Joy Wrights who exhibit their wet cheeks for our admiration are no doubt too tactful to refer to this reality. But there is no reason why we should swallow this Nazi propaganda.

FALL IN EXCHANGE VALUE OF RUPEE

Reserve Bank Alive To Situation

(From Our Special Correspondent)

SIMLA, (By Mail).

That is how one official described the reports in the markets about the fall in the value of the rupees in sterling. Finance and other members of Government not being at headquarters, no serious examination of the rupee exchange situation has been made so far. It appears, however, that the feeling among the authorities here is neither one of nervousness nor alarmists.

Three main factors have contributed towards the weakening of the exchange recently. Firstly, there is considerable drop in India's favourable balance of trade. This is mainly due to the dwindling off in the export of gold. Secondly exports in merchandise have been comparatively falling and thirdly imports have increased in unprecedented proportions.

FALL IN RATE

For the last two years the exchange rate has maintained itself at one shilling 6/8th pence though the statutory rate is only one shilling six pence. Since the last week however, the exchange rate has fallen to one shilling and 63/32 pence, a drop of 1/32 pence. This is again a little above the statutory rate.

That the Reserve Bank authorities do not consider there is any danger to the rupee value in sterling can be demonstrated by the fact that on April 20, when sterling tenders were invited to the extent of £70,000 offers at 18 pence for one rupee were rejected. The next auction takes place on April 27, when tenders for five lakhs of sterling will be invited. It appears the Bank will not accept tenders at the 18 pence rate but at their own rate, consistent with market conditions and not below gold parity. Three methods are open, in case it is considered necessary, to keep exchange rate at above 18 pence. Firstly the Reserve Bank may finance Government out of its sterling reserve, which will take a long time to be depleted. Secondly, the Bank may sell its sterling securities with cancellation of an equal amount of paper currency. Finally a sterling loan may be floated.

The Reserve Bank authorities are alive to the rupee exchange situation.

"Censorship Is Not Suppression"

A correspondent writes:

Permit me to register a protest against the slighting and scurrilous references made in a local Marathi weekly to the 'Goanese' under the wrong impression that it was a Goan who is reported to have turned away the representative of a local newspaper when the latter submitted recently the newspage for censorship as required by the Government notice served on the newspaper.

Whether Goan or Mangalorean, the individual clerk cannot be held responsible except in so far as he failed to send for some member of the Oriental Translator's or Commissioner of Police's Office who knew Marathi and could censor the proof and copy of the newspaper. It is, of course, ridiculous to instal a person who does not know Marathi as censor of Marathi newspapers and while Government have every right to impose the strictest censorship it is their duty to see that firmness is combined with fairness and also, if one may venture to add, to investigate carefully any grievance that newspapers may have had against any particular method of working of the censorship. The legal distinction between suppression and censorship of newspapers is quite well-defined and should be strictly adhered to.

SMTI. SATYAVATI RELEASED

NEW DELHI, April 27.

Shrimati Satyavati, a prominent Socialist leader of Delhi, who is being prosecuted under Section 124 A, Cr P.C., was released to-day, on a bail of Rs. 2,000, and a personal bond of the like amount, by the Additional District Magistrate. The next hearing has been fixed for May 3.—A. P.

JAMMU:—A press note states:—"Owing to the exceptionally heavy snowfall during last winter in Kashmir, avalanches occurred in various parts of the valley, inflicting considerable loss to life and property in addition to the steps which His Highness' Government took place immediately on occurrence of the avalanches to alleviate the distress caused they have now sanctioned monetary relief to the sufferers".—A. P.

ON APRIL 30TH

The Flying Ranee

INDIA'S FASTEST HOLIDAY TRAIN.

Completes One Year

OF SUCCESSFUL RUNNING.

ON THIS GREAT DAY ATTRACTIVE SOUVENIRS WILL BE PRESENTED TO ALL PASSENGERS.

GET THE Flying Ranee Habit

SPEND ALL YOUR WEEK-ENDS BESIDE THE SEA.

ASK AT ANY STATION ON THE LOCAL SECTION FOR LIST OF HOTELS

B. B. & C. I. R.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, April 27

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent Paper	98/8
4 per cent 1960/70	114/12
5 per cent 1945-55	118/4

BANKS

Baroda	111
Bank of Hindusthan	34/8
Central	30/10
Imperial Bank F P	1550
Imperial Bank P P	380
India Bank	139/8
Indian Overseas Bank	49/8
Reserve Bank	117
Union Bank	6/1

TEXTILES

Ambica	1440
Arun	400
Arvind	1160
Asok	386/4
Bombay Dyeing	812/8
Buckingham and Carnatics	190
Century	220/10
Central India	223/12
Colaba	145
Delhi Cloth and Gen Mills	300
Elgin	212
Gokak	146/4
Indore	65
Jubilee	214/6
Kohinoor	247/8
Laxmi cotton	475
Mysore	95
Marsden	110/10
Morarji	1070
New Great	205
Raipur	700
Rajnagar	355
Simplex	70/10
Swadeshi	187/8
Sajjan	97/8
Vishnu	1270
Madhusudan	200
Khatau	105

HYDRO ELECTRIC

Andhra Valley Ord	1415
Tat. Hydro Ord	148/14
Tat Power Ord	1340

ELECTRIC

Ahmedabad Electrics	135
Bombay Suburban	160
Bombay Tram	125/15
Surat	167/8
Ajmer	12/8

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown	2/7/8
Associated Cements	118
Belapur	144/6
Bombay Burma New	181/4
Bomba, Burma Old	520
Bombay Steam	222/8
Bomba Telephone	91/12
Burma Corporation	6/7
Br B Petrol	3/4
Dalmia Cement	8/8
Indian Bleaching	128/12
Industrial Investment Tr	41
Indian Radio Ord	425
Indian Radio Defd	502/8
Indian Copper	2/5
Indian Iron	27/10
Mysore Sugar	23
Port Canning	690
Premier Construction	61/12
Scindia Steam	17/15
Shivrajpur	42
Tata Oil	27/12
Tata Steel Ordy	227
Tata Steel Defd	955

JUTES

Birla Jute	14/12
Howrah	39/4
Hukumchand	6
Kamarhatty	409
Kanknarrah	317
Lawrence	304
Reliance	55

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, April 23

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
Amr Power and Light Pfd 5 p.c. A	23
Amr Forr Power Com	3
Am. Forn Power Gold D 5 per cent	47
Amr Forn Power Pfd 7 per cent	18
Electric Bond Common	7
American Tel and Tel	128 1/2
Western Union Telp	23
Canadian Pacific Railway	6
New York Central Railway	12 1/4
Southern Pacific Railway	11
Bethlehem Steel 7 per cent Pfd	85
Houdaille Hershey 2 1/2 per cent Pfd	20
Gillette Safety 5 per cent Pfd	52
Republic Steel	14
United S Steel	44
Anaconda Copper Mining	27 3/4
Int Nickel of Canada	45
General Motors	30 1/2
General Electric	33 3/4
Union Carbide	65 1/4
Consolidated Oil	8 3/4
Socony Oil	13 1/4
Chase Ban	29 1/2
National City Bank	23 3/4
Sun Life of Canada	82
Schenley Distillers 5 1/2 per cent Pfd	74
Aviation Corporation	

British Budget Tax News depressing but payment of U S Steel Pref dividend should cause improvement. Turn over 440,000 shares. U S Steel Corp. Jan Mar 1938 los dol 1,232,15. declared pref dividend 1.75 record 28th. Sherwin Williams Co., Common declared 50 cents per share record 30th. March net operating deficits: -New York Central R R 36918. New York New Heaven, and Heartford R R 132 126 Phillips Petroleum earned 52 cents. in Jan/Mar 1938. Pennsylvania R R's March net loss 323493

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ending on the 22nd day of April, 1938.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES—	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	29,11,74,000
Notes in circulation:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	177,68,76,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	7,81,84,000
Total Notes issued	214,34,74,000
Total Liabilities	214,34,74,000

ASSETS—	Rs.
Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	41,0 ,55,000
(b) Held outside India	2,66,94,000
Sterling Securities	78,80,70,000
Total of A	123,22,21,000
B. Rupee Coin	53,73,33,000
Government of India Rupee Rupee Securities	2 ,2),000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial Paper	
Total Assets	2 4,3 ,74,000
Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 57.48 per cent.	

Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, banking department as on the 22nd April, 1938.

LIABILITIES—	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government*	15,82,83,000
(b) Banks	14,44,62,000
(c) Others	56,72,000
Bills Payable	3,93,000
Other Liabilities	78,13,000
Rupees	41,72,23,000

ASSETS—	Rs.
Notes:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	29,11,73,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	11,000
Rupee Coin	6,04,000
Subsidiary Coin	3,78,000
Bills Discounted:—	
(a) Internal	75,000
(b) External	...
(c) Government of India Treasury Bills	2,50,000
Balance held abroad+	4,99,75,000
Loans and Advances to the Govt.	2,00,000
Other Loans and Advances	1,00,000
Investments	6,85,96,000
Other Assets	59,31,000
Rupees	41,72,23,000

*Includes £165,939 held in London on account of the High Commissioner converted at 1s. 6d. to the rupee.

+Includes Cash and Short term Securities

YARN EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES

Bombay, April 27

Yarn No 12 1/2s April 124 June 124 August 123

Yarn No 20 1/2s April 166 June 165 August 164

TENDERS FOR STERLING

Bombay, April 27.

On Wednesday, (the 27th April), no tenders were received.

Tenders are discontinued until further notice

LATEST

Commercial News.

NEW YORK COTTON .TWELVE POINTS UP

Bullion Very Steady

REACTION IN WHEAT

BOMBAY, April 27.

NEW YORK COTTON.

Decidedly better feeling following steadiness abroad was displayed in the New York cotton. Prices advanced on better Liverpool cables and scattered trade and local buying.

BOMBAY BULLION

Silver opened very steady. After early laying steadiness, market quietened down with buyers satisfied and sellers holding off.

Gold exhibited brighter sentiment owing to sharp appreciation of dollar and easiness in rupee exchange.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

After early steadiness in better overseas cables, sentiment was depressed by Government announcement that it had covered food requirements.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1938

New York, April 27.

Previous closing	8.78
To-day's opening	8.86
Difference	+.08
To-day's closing	8.90
Difference	+.12

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1938

Liverpool, April 27.

Previous closing	4.87
To-day's opening	4.81
Difference	—.06
To-day's closing	4.87
Difference	Nil

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May	Rs. 165-4
July August	Rs. 166

N. Y COTTON MARKET

New York, April 27.

New York cotton displayed decidedly better feeling following steadiness abroad with the result that prices generally worked up on good covering purchases and some foreign demand.

Trading in July began at 8.86 i.e. eight points higher than last closing. Prices advanced on better Liverpool cables and scattered trade and local buying, while unfavourable weekly weather also contributed to prevailing strength.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 27.

The following were the opening ranges:—

May	(8.81) 8.78/8.77
July	(8.90) 8.87/8.85
October	(8.96/8.95)

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, April 27.

May	(4.75) 4.71
July	(4.86) 4.82
May	(6.63) 6.58
July	(6.76) 6.70

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 27.

Trading in Broach commenced at Rs. 164/4. After early hesitancy market improved on scattered purchases with strength of gold and silver having favourable effect. Eventually, prices further advanced on renewed buying activity prompted by higher New York cable. Closed steady at Rs. 165/4.

COMMODITIES

LONDON MARKETS

London, April 27.

The rates at 2-30 p.m. were as follows:—Forward July September (6 1/8 paid

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0 1/4) 1-0 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-5 1/2) 1-5 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-2) 1-1 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-9) 1-9 1/2

JUTE

First marks C.I.F. Continent New Crop (£17 3/8 paid and sellers) £17 7/16 (May/June) paid and buyers.
Dunlop April (£20) £20
Lightning April (£19) £19

RUBBER

Spot (6 buyers) 5 13/16 buyers and value) 5 15/16 paid and buyers.

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay April May (£11 11/16 sellers) £11 11/16 sellers
Linseed Calcutta April (£12 13/16 sellers) £12 13/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata April (£12 sellers) £12 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal May (£10 1/8 sellers) £10 1/8 sellers

METALS

LONDON METALS

London, April 27.

Tin (£165 buyers £165 1/2 sellers. Easier) £164 1/2 buyers £165 sellers. Steady.

Lead (£15 1/16 buyers £15 1/8 sellers. Steady) £15 buyers £15 1/16 sellers. Barely steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£43 3/4 to £44 1/2) £43 1/2 to £44 1/2

Iron (112) 112

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. New York On London

New York, April 27.

Previous closing	4.98 5/16
To-day's opening	4.98 5/8
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.98 7/8

T. T LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, April 27.

Previous closing	4.98.31
To-day's opening	4.98.25
To-day's closing	4.98.75

FRANC RATE

London, April 27.

Previous closing	160.25
To-day's opening	160.12
To-day's closing	160/12

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 27.

London Exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 4.98.25 and then improved to 4.98.51 with steadier tendency thereafter.

Franc opened at 160.12 and then slightly weakened to 160.21 with uncertain trend.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 31/32) 1-5 7/8
Paris on Bombay (11.997) 11.925
New York on Bombay (37.42) 37.35
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 1/4) 0.93 1/4
London on Milan (94.90) 94.72
London on Shanghai (1-1 3/8 nominal) 1-1 3/8
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent.
4 months (9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent.
6 months (5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent

BULLION

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, April 27.

"Little speculative selling. Poor support. India bought at the decline."

LONDON SILVER

London, April 27.

Spot	(18 15/16d.) 18 13/16d.
Forward	(18 3/4d.) 18 5/8d.

LONDON GOLD

London, April 27.

Gold Bars fine per ounce (£6-19-5 1/2) £6-19-7

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, April 27.

Silver ready	50 0 0
Silver Vaishakh	49 13 0
Silver Jeth	49 10 0
Gold ready	35 0 6
Gold Vaishakh	35 0 0
Gold Jeth	34 15 0
Sovereign	22 12 0

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, April 27.

Chicago wheat opened quiet with May at 0.80 7/8. After early easiness prices developed better tendency on local buying and improved foreign demand with sentiment encouraged by steadiness of Stock market and cotton. The price rallied to 0.81 1/2.

WHEAT

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, April 27.

Liverpool wheat opened steady May 82 1/8 July 81 1/8. Prices early steadied on better overseas cables, but subsequently sentiment was depressed by Government announcement that it had covered food requirements.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, April 27.

Wheat May	4 7 9
Wheat September	4 7 9
Linseed May	7 7 6
Linseed September	7 7 9

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, April 27.

Liverpool wheat market closed to-day at May 81 1/8

3½ P. C. GOVT PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, April 27.

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper closed finally at Rs 98-7-0 at 5 p.m.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN.

Bombay, April 27.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £93

INDIAN LOANS

London, April 27.

2-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£10. 1/4) £100 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£93 1/4) £93
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112 1/2 £112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian 1958-68 (£117 1/2) £117 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1948-58 (£109 1/2) £109 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£112 1/4) £112 1/4
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£104 1/2) £104 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/70 (£107 1/2) £107 1/2

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£74 1/2) £74 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£101 3/4) £101 5/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£106 1/4) £106 1/8
5 per cent Funding Loan (£112 3/4) £112 5/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£101 1/8) £100 7/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111) £110 7/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 27.

London Stock Exchange displayed brighter sentiment on better support.

Gilt-edge securities were quiet but steady. Three and half per cent quoted at £93 e.i. ten shillings lower than last closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (14) 14
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (59-7 1/2) 58-9
Hydro Electric (dol 4 3/4) dol 4 3/4
Elec Music Industry (13-10 1/2) 13-10 1/2
Princhin Johnson (31-10 1/2) 31-10 1/2
Imperial Chemical (32-4 1/2) 31-9
Woolsworth New Ordinary (65-4 1/2) 64-9
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£29) £31
Dunlop Rubber (30-7 1/2) 30
Unilever Ordinary (37-4 1/2) 37-10 1/2
Ford Motors (18-3) 17-10 1/2
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£6) 3/4) £60 3/4
British Amerian Tobacco Ordinary (105-7 1/2. 105-7 1/2
Carreas A (£7 1/2) £7 5/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (136-3) 135
P and O S N Company Deferred (22-3) 22-7 1/2
Distillers (99) 95-6
Bredfords Dyers (4-3) 4-3
British Celanese (3-3) 3-3
J and P Coates Ordinary (40-3) 40-3
Courtaulds Ordinary (41-9) 40-10 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (4-1 1/2) 4-1 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (23-9) 23-9
Inter Nickels (dol 47 3/8) dol 47 3/8
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (42-6) 42-6
Tata Steel Debenture (£104) £104

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (18-3) 18-9
Donara Tea (41-3) 41-3
Empire of India (28-6) 27-6

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£9) £9

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (25-6) 25-6
Gula Kelampong (22-6) 22-6
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (24-6) 24-6

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (40) 38-9
Burma Corporation (10-1 1/2) 10-1 1/2
Rio Tintos (£15 1/2) £15 1/2
East Rand Proprietors (58-1 1/2) 58-1 1/2
Rand Mines (£8 1/4) £8 1/4

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15 1/2) £15 7/8
Associated Portland (82-6) 82-6
Trinidad Leaseholds (97-6) 98-9
Sub Nigel (£10 1/8) £10 1/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (28-1 1/2) 28-1 1/2
Union Corporation (£7 3/4) £7 3/4

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (25) 24-4 1/2
Anglo Iranian (77-6) 78-9
Burma Oil (111-3) 115
Mexican Eagle (4-10 1/2) 4-10 1/2
Shell Transport (85-7 1/2) 85-7 1/2
Royal Dutch (£36 5/8) £36 5/8

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£57) £56
London Midland and Scott. Ordinary (£22 5/8) £21 3/4
London North Eastern Def (£3 3/8) £3 3/8
Southern Def (£20 5/8) £20 5/8
London Transport 5 p.c. (£128 1/2) £128 1/2
London Transport "C" (£79 1/2) £78 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, April 27.

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

U S Steel Common (New Stock) (dol 45 1/8) dol 45 3/8
General Motors (dol 31 3/8) dol 31 1/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 28 3/4) dol 28 5/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 99 1/2) dol 99 3/4 Ex Div.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Brisk Rally After Indecision

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, April 27.

Stock Exchange, after an early indecision, rallied briskly in the absence of the anticipated selling. P. and O deferred were strong on the announcement of an Interim dividend of two and half per cent, first time since 1931.

In commodities sugar opened firm, following the budget revelation of Government purchases but subsequently reacted, mainly in sympathy with New York.

The first post budget tea auction showed that the market was virtually unaffected by the increased duty.

Wall Street opened very firm.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET REPORT

CALCUTTA, April 27.

Jutes generally ruled easier.

The speculative issues experienced further setbacks while other shares remained inactive and in most cases easier.

Coals disclosed no special importance on teas, only a limited business took place.

In miscellaneous, the speculative issues opened quiet but closed steadier while other industrials remained more or less inactive.

Government Secuurities were steadier.

Following were the closing quotations:—

GOVT. SECURITIES Three per cent. Loan 1951/54 103/4 small lot; three and half per cent. G. P. 98/6; four per cent. Loan 1943 108/8; four per cent. Loan 1960/70 114/13 small lot; five per cent. 1945/55 118/8 small lot.

BANKS: Central 31; Imperial conty. 379 small odd lot.

RAILWAYS: Darjeeling Himalayan pref. 16; Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar guaranteed 98 small lot.

COTTON: New Victoria Cotton ordy. 1/1.

COALS: Bengal 303; Bhalgora 3/7; Churulia 1/2; Jainty Central 1/4; New Tetturya 1/5 small lot; Raneegunge 31; Union 20/8; West Jamuria 25/4.

JUTES: Anglo-India Bally 148; Barnagore 105; Budge Budge 217/8; Clive 10; Empire 19/8 small lot; Howrah 39/4.

MISCELLANEOUS: Bird's Investments 97/8 small lot; Dunlop Rubber ordy. 13/6; National Safe Deposit and Cold Storage 3/15; British Burma Petrol 3/3; Indo-Burma Petrol pref. 125; Moola Oil 1/3; Titaghur Paper B ordy. 15/11; Assam Saws Annas 14; Shree Sitaram 9/10.

TEAS: Bishnauth 23/14; Daurcherra 11/6; Gungaram 382.

DEBENTURES: Three and quarter per cent. 1956/66 Howrah Bridge 103/2 small lots; five and three-quarter per cent. Ramnugger and Cane Sugar Second Mortgage 101.—A P

Produce Receipts

Bombay, April 27.

Wheat	15,638 cwts.
Linseed	28,121 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	1,322 cwts.
Gingellyseed	18 cwts.
Poppyseed	216 cwts.
Groundnuts	10,722 cwts.
Castorseed	1,172 cwts.
Rice	14,047 cwts.
Myrabollams	7,239 cwts.
Cottonseed	2,739 cwts.
Gram	2,503 cwts.
Joowar	304 cwts.
Maize	150 cwts.
Barley	520 cwts.
Bajree	869 cwts.
Indian Sugar	5,164 cwts.

LONDON SEEDS

London, April 26

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton
April sellers £12-0-0
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton
April sellers £12-16-3
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton
April sellers £13-5-0
Rapeseed Toria Hull Cont c.i.f. ton
April sellers £11-13-9
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton
April sellers £11-13-9

LONDON PRODUCE

London, April 26

Wheat Rozario Santa fe parcel s Unquoted.
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels
April May sellers 39/6
Wheat South Australian parcels
April sellers 34

LINSEED OIL

London, April 26

Linseed oil London per cwt naked
Paid sellers 24/9
Linseed oil London per cwt naked
June sellers 24/10 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 26

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£72 1/2
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	£79 3/4
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 193 or later	£93 1/2
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£112 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£74 1/2
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£101 3/4
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£101 1/8
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£112 3/4
Victory Bonds	£110 7/8
Chartered Bank of India A and China	£12 1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg	£90 1/2
National Bank of India	£39
P and O Banking Corporation	£9 5/8

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 26

T T London on:—	
New York	4.98.31
Paris	160.25
Berlin	12 10
Madrid	80.00
Montreal	5.02 1/4
Amsterdam	8.96
Brussels	29.58
Milan	94 /5
Berne	21.69 3/4
Prague	143.37

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, April 26

Fair rio soffee No. 7 quality ... 6 1/8

FIRST CASE FOR FEDERAL COURT

Dispute Between C. P. And India Govt. On "Sales Tax" Issue

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, April 27.

The question of major constitutional importance in fiscal relations of Autonomous Provinces with the centre under the Government of India Act will come up as the first case before the Federal Court, if, as is contemplated, a reference is made to it about Legislation recently passed by Central Provinces Legislature imposing a tax on the sales of petrol. The Act has not been yet brought under operation but it is understood that the Central Provinces Government propose to do so by notification if the contemplated reference to Federal Court is answered by that body in their favour.

I understand that Central Provinces Government are also themselves anxious to have doubts about their competence to levy such a tax cleared by reference to the Federal Court.

THE POSITION.

Under the Government of India Act "taxes on sales of Goods" is an item in privincial Legislative List and the Provincial Government feels that sales on petrol is an item, on which they can impose a tax. On the other hand the stand of the Central Government seems to be that a tax to be a sales tax must be imposed on the value of transactions of sale without reference to particular commodities sold. But the moment it specifies a particular commodity on which it is to be levied, it becomes an Excise, if the commodity coming under operation of the tax is produced in India, as it is generally accepted that Excise is duty levied on goods produced in the country, and point at which the tax is collected—which is purely a matter of administrative convenience—does not affect the nature of the tax itself.

The constitutional Position appears to be that the tax, which is in the nature of Excise can be levived by the Provinsial Government only on articles specified in the Provincial List and that any such tax on articles, not so specified, is reserved for the Central Government. Motor Spirit is not specified among the commodities, which may be subjected to Provincial Excise Duty.

CASE FOR THE FEDERAL COURT

Now who is right—the Central Government or the Provincial Government—will shortly be decided by the Federal Court, whose decision on this point will be anxiously awaited.

If as stated above reference is made to the Federal Court by the Governor-General before the Court adjourns for the Summer vacation, it is not likely that it will be heard till after the vacation.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING IN BIHAR

PATNA, April 27.

Replying to a question in the Bihar Legislative Assembly to-day, Mr. Jagjivan Ram on behalf of Government stated two schemes—one for an industrial school at Purulia and the other for cottage industries at Pusha—had been drawn up for consideration by Government. He added that the schemes could not be given effect to for lack of finance.

Proceeding Mr. Jagjivan Ram said that, with a view to convert selected schools under local and private bodies in the neighbourhood of Madhubani, Raghunathpur, Gaya, Monghyr and Dhanbad into hot-time occasional schools, Government had already made a provision of Rs. 6,000 for a recurring grant and Rs. 5,000 for a non-recurring grant in the budget for 1938-39.

He concluded that necessary steps were being taken by Government in consultation with the local and private bodies concerned to start these schools at an early date.—United Press.

56 ARRESTS AT JUBBULPORE

JUBBULPORE, April 26.

Fifty-six persons including 32 Muslims were arrested by the C. I. D. police last night in connection with the Holi riots—United Press.

"THE INDIAN WORLD."

The "Indian World," which will be out in June is an independent non-party monthly journal. Its chief aim is to provide clean and healthy reading to refresh and inform the mind, refine the tastes and stimulate thinking. Its comments will always be judicious and helpfully suggestive.

The Journal will discuss all aspects of Indian life and will appeal to all classes of people. Its get-up will be fine and it will be printed on superior quality of paper.

It will be edited by Mr. S. G. Warty, M.A., who is a journalist of more than 20 years' standing and a writer of established reputation.

SHIPPING NEWS

SAILED

Bombay, April 27.

N Y K s.s. Kunishima Maru of 2440 reg tons Capt A Shimohara sailed for Karachi via Cutch Kundla with passengers local and same bottom cargo

L Edward's s.s. Tijuca of 3082 reg tons Capt O Andreassen sailed for Madras Calcutta Rangoon with same bottom cargo.

S S Nvg. s.s. Jalapadma of 2326 reg tons Capt J P Bhandara sailed for Akyab in water ballast.

B I S N s.s. Ozarda of 3038 reg tons Capt H D Clark sailed for Colombo via Cochin with local cargo.

B I S N s.s. Baroda of 1888 reg tons Capt K G Mace sailed for Basra via Verawal Kathiawar Coast Ports Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

P and O s.s. Burdwan of 2879 reg tons Capt C R Mills sailed for Kobe via Colombo and China Japan Ports with local and same bottom cargo

L Edward's s.s. Ehrenfels of 4763 reg tons Capt G Lietlof sailed for Karachi Ahwaz and Kurawshahr with local and same bottom cargo.

O S K s.s. Taijin Maru of 3642 reg tons Capt G Soumachi sailed for Karachi via Diu and Cutch Kundla with passengers local and same bottom cargo

B I S N s.s. Tairea of 3656 reg tons Capt S K Baird sailed for Durban via Porehunder and East and South African Ports with passengers and local cargo.

P and O s.s. Jeypore of 3209 reg tons Capt F Ahier sailed for Karachi with local and same bottom cargo

S S Nvg. s.s. Jalajyoti of 2698 reg tons Capt J G Connor sailed for Karachi with same bottom cargo

ARRIVED

B I S N s.s. Chyebassa of 4022 reg tons Capt W Dewherst arrived from Calcutta with coal and general cargo

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 27-4-38.

S S Victoria (LT) for Europe and American Ports via Aden

S S Ehrenfels (LE) for Europe and American Ports via Aden Karachi and Marmagoa

S S Bankura (MM) for Kathiawar Ports Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, April 27.

6 Ehrenfels 4763 Karachi 27-4 L Edwards
10 Kunishima Maru 2440 Karachi 27-4 N Y Kaisha
11 Chyebassa 4022 Calcutta 3-5 M M
12 Jeypore 3209 Karachi 27-4 M M
14 Toyama Maru 4386 Japan 30-4 N Y K
15 Castilian 1849 Karachi 28-4 J Finlay
16 Tairea 3756 Durban 27-4 M M

VICTORIA DOCK

4 Varsova 1955 Busra 28-4 M M
10/11 Taijin Maru 3642 Karachi 27-4 O S K

PRINCE'S DOCK

D/E Jalaputra 3113 NF 28-4 Scindia S N
F Jehangir 2157 Red Sea Ports 27-4 T Morrison
M Jalavijaya 2297 Maulmein NF S S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Comorin 5-5-38 P and O S N
Viceroy of India 12-5-38 P and O S N
Maloja 19-5-38 P and O S N
Rajputana 26-5-38 P and O S N
Strathaver 2-6-38 P and O S N

FROM LIVERPOOL

Castalia 27-4-38 Anchor Line
City of Durban 30-4-38 Killick Nixon
Clan Macinnes 6-5-38 J Finlay

FROM HAMBURG

Reichenfels 4-5-38 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Pres Van Buren 12-5-38 F F Campbell
City of Rangoon 22-4-38 F F Campbell
Pres Pierce 28-4-38 F F Campbell

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 17-5-38 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Conte Biancamano 2-5-38 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Victoria 28-4-38 L Triestino
Conte Verde 19-5-38 L Triestino
Toyooka Maru 16-5-38 N Y Kaisha
Tango Maru 30-5-38 N Y Kaisha
Corfu 28-5-38 P and O S N
Kifuku Maru 10-5-38 O S Kaisha
Itsly 25-5-38 O S Kaisha

FROM BASRA

Varela 30-4-38 M M
Bankura 28-4-38 M M

FROM SYDNEY

Strathaird 7-5-38 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Takliwa 14-5-38 M M
Karanja 30-4-38 M M

FROM RANGOON

Nirpura 4-5-38 M M
Garmula 4-5-38 M M

FROM KARACHI

Vita 28-4-38 M M
Toyam Maru 26-4-38 N Y Kaisha

FROM ABADAN

Br. Duchess 2-5-38 Ang. Ira Oil
Nalgora 3-5-38 M M

FROM JEDDAH

Rizwani 1-5-38 T Morrison

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Stratnaird 7-5-38 P and O S N
Viceroy of India 14-5-38 P and O S N
Nalgar 11-5-38 M M
Moolt.. 21-5-38 P and O S N
Corfu 28-5-38 P and O S N
Strathaver 30-4-38 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Canterbury 11-5-38 K Nixon
Britannia 27-5-38 Anchor Line
Castalia 13-5-38 Anchor Line

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Pierce 29-4-38 F F Campbell
Pres Van Buren 13-5-38 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Verde 19-5-38 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Victoria 28-4-38 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Toyama Maru 1-5-38 N Y Kaisha
Conte Rosso 17-5-38 L Triestino
Rajputana 26-5-38 P and O
Taijin Maru 6-5-38 O S Kaisha
Kunishima Maru 6-5-38 N Y Kaisha
Carthage 28-4-38 P and O S N
Keifuku Maru 25-5-38 O S Kaisha
Conte Biancamano 2-5-38 L Triestino
Victoria 30-5-38 L Triestino

FOR SYDNEY

Comorin 5-5-38 P and O S N
Maloja 19-5-38 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Bankura 4-5-38 M M
Varsova 28-4-38 M M

FOR DURBAN

Karanja 11-5-38 M M
Takliwa 25-5-38 M M

FOR JEDDAH

Jehangir 27-4-38 T Morrison

FOR CALCUTTA

Chyebassa 3-5-38 M M

FOR KARACHI

Kunishima Maru 26-4-38 N Y Kaisha
Ehrenfels 1-5-38 L Edward
Vita 30-4-38 M M

B. P. I. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Shikisan Maru 25-4-38
S S Marken 25-4-38
S S Jeypore (boats American Cotton) 26-4-38
S S Ozarda 26-4-38
S S Jalapadma 26-4-38
S S Jalaputra 26-4-38
S S Noorjhan (boats) 26-4-38

EXPORTS

S S Stratheden for London: 89 cases bristles B Phillips and Hayley; 12 cases bristles Cox and Kings; 1300 bags gr nut oil cake P M Kataria, 1300 bags gr nut oil cake P Surchand; 679 bags gr nut oil cake Bomanji and Bagi; 12 cases chrome leather tanned D Abraham 20 dms castor oil M Bhuta; 308 bags gr nut kernel M Bhuta; 6 bales goat skins tanned A Xavier; 297 bags gr nut kernels S M Rojor; 50 cases cotton cold yarn A H Diab; 28 bags gum B Noble; 186 bags gr nut kernel G Gokalchand.

For Alexandretta: 36 bales cotton grey yarn A El Ejel; 82 bales cotton grey yarn A H Diab.

For Montreal: 600 bags gr nut kernels East Asiatic.

S S Castalia for Liverpool: 928 bags gr nut kernels S M Rajgor; 125 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros; 1333 bags linseed oil cake M Bhuta; 64 bales raw cotton A Clayton

For Manchester: 200 bags soap stone powder Shaw Wallace; 804 bales raw cotton A Clayton.

For Glasgow: 250 bags linters S M Rajgor; 1280 bags gr nut oil cake H Rawji.

For Islam: 1750 tons manganese ore James Finlay.

S S Carthage for Hongkong: 45 bales cotton grey yarn P K Ashar; 45 bales cotton grey yarn A Virji; 50 bales cotton grey yarn David Sassoon; 31 bales cotton grey yarn E S Abdulkyum; 115 bags sesamum seeds J Jeevan.

For Kobe: 6 cases bristles D Abraham

S S Toyama Maru for Yokkaichi: 500 bales raw cotton G Dossa.

For Kobe: 400 bales raw cotton Vol. Bros.

IMPORTS

S S Varsova Vag 362 Agent M Mackenzie from Basrah: 570 bags mash; 1433 bags w dates.

From Karachi: 2935 bags wheat; 73 bags rawa; 67 bags sooji; 126 bags w four; 183 bags dry salted fish; 100 bags grain chuni; 100 bags barley; 725 bales cotton.

S S Sirsa Agent M Mackenzie Vog. 134 from Calicut: 2666 bags cocoanuts; 890 bags copra; 285 bdls coir rope; 157 bdls coir yarn; 1206 jottas mangoes.

From Moulmein: 8212 bags rice; 928 bdls t battons.

From Rangoon: 2032 bags rice; 151 bags white beans.

From Cochin: 100 cases cashew kernels.

S S Ozarda Vog 186 Agent M Mackenzie from Badagra: 2139 bags copra; 323 bags cocoanut; 125 bdls coir fibre.

From Calicut: 83 bags copra; 1111 bags cocoanut.

From Tellicharry: 600 bags cocoanuts; 66 bdls canes.

From Ponani: 525 bags cocoanuts.

From Bassein: 14260 bags rice.

LUCKNOW RIOT SITUATION

LUCKNOW, April 27.

The Shia-Sunni riot situation continues to be under control. There has been no assault or trouble of any kind. Notices have been issued to Kaldehussain and Ashrafhusain among Shias and Maulana Zafrulmulk among Sunnis to show cause why they should not be bound down to keep the peace.

The curfew order has been extended from eight in the evening to 5-30 in the morning. A good number of shops of the Sunnis remained closed to-day but more were open than yesterday. The Sunni deputation waited on the Premier this evening in connection with the local situation

The Curfew Order promulgated following the Shia-Sunni riots comes into force only from 7-30 p.m. and not from 6 p.m. as was wrongly reported on April 25.—A P.

PROBLEM OF THE HOOLIGAN

(Continued from page 6)

a social reproach. According to several police authorities we have a fluctuating population of between one and two thousand men who practise hooliganism as a regular profession not to mention the partially-employed or camouflaged members of the fraternity. It may be impossible to totally rid the city of the hooligan population. But the deportation of a large number of them would help immeasurably. And, although the problem of hooligans remains what it has ever been and will always remain so, the police action contemplated in the extension of the present law of deportation will undoubtedly tell favourably on the riot situation.

World Cotton Markets

Absence Of New Incentive In Cotton Markets

PRICES DECLINE ON MAY TENDERS.

Easier Stocks And Textiles

BOMBAY: April 27.

THE NEW YORK COTTON MARKET DECLINED ON TUESDAY IN SYMPATHY WITH THE STOCK MARKET, THE COMPLETE ABSENCE OF A NEW INCENTIVE OFFSETTING THE EFFECT OF FOREIGN BUYING.

IN NEW YORK TENDERS AGAINST MAY DELIVERY WERE 7,700 BALES AND 9,500 BALES IN THE NEW ORLEANS MARKET, WHICH INDUCED LIQUIDATION AND SCATTERED SELLING.

The market opened steady but was inactive apart from May liquidation and exchanging. Prices advanced on higher Liverpool cables and trade buying with may liquidation against 77 notices which were will taken. Rates then reacted on commission house and local selling and less active demand for May. Finally liquidation of May and July deliveries appeared but the Session was fairly steady.

The market was mainly affected by weakness of stock market and textiles. Steady liquidation is strengthening the technical position of the market and as far as possible we can see, the market is preparing for an upward move.

As usual the month of May during the first half sees low prices as weather uncertainties in the following months and possibility of damage to the American crop restricts selling.

NEW YORK PRICES.

At the opening July delivery was 3 points up at 8,90 and under improved demand prices advanced to 8,93 which was the highest level. Later on there was a steady flow of selling which depressed prices by 15 points from the highest level and July was quoted 8,78 which was the lowest level. The market closed at a net decline of 9 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 7 points at 8,78c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was easy on large tenders and closed at a decline of 7 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices closed 9 points down at 8.95c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpol cotton futures market opened at a decline of 2 points with July 4.85. The market was dull. New stimulus is needed to revitalise speculative incentive. Later on there was scattered buying and trade calling. Contracts were scarce apart from May liquidation. The market closed at a rise of 2 to 3 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined one point at 4.89d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was steady. Giza futures closed 2 to 3 points up and Uppers futures gained one point.

The Alexandria cotton market was irregular with a small turnover. Sakels closed at a rise of one point to a decline of one point. Ashmouni futures closed 6 to 4 points down.

MANCHESTER TRADE.

There is still no sign of any general improvement in yarn and cloth business at Manchester. For one thing, the effects of last week's reduction in the margins under the Medium Ring Agreement are still being felt. Another, the accentuation of the weakness of cotton prices at New York has emphasised the need for caution in entering into fresh commitments. Customers have not as a rule been idle, but, in most instances, any improvement which they have made in the turnover has been at the expense of margins.

India has been a persistent bidder for small lots. Calcutta's interest in dhooties has resulted in numerous orders, further lots of sarries have been booked, and there have again been numerous transactions—some of them for Bombay and Madras—in mulls and dyed goods. Colombo and Hong-Kong have made some small contributions to the turnover, and there has been a slightly more encouraging inquiry from Java. Only small lots at low prices have been wanted for Egypt and the Near East, and West Africa has remained idle. Rather more business has been offered in dyed specialities for South America, but the Continent has placed no important business.

Demand from the Dominions has been disappointing, and home trade buying has fallen a good deal short of the normal volume for this time of the year, though a fairly steady movement continues in standard cloths.

Yarn salesmen have had another poor week, and most of whatever bulk business has been available has gone to spinners who are outside the price agreements. Export demand for yarns has remained poor.—"M.G."

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York July delivery:—
Highest 8,93+06 (10-4 a.m.)
Lowest 8.78—09 (2-54 p.m.)
Liverpool July delivery:—
Highest 4.89+04
Lowest 4.83—02

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from their foreign friends:—

New York: 'Market affected unfavourably by decline in securities. May liquidation. Notices issued for about 7,700 bales. Think further decline will be only temporary.'

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Liquidation on 77 tenders locally and 95 tenders in New Orleans and late scattered selling with easier outside markets.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

Messrs. Geo. H. McFadden and Bros. cabled:

New York, April 26th:—
May liquidation; easier stocks; textiles dull; market lacks incentive.
Their New York friends cabled:
Liquidation following circulation tenders; easiness securities other commodities found buyers indifferent.
Their Liverpool Agents cabled:
Liquidation and scattered selling easiness other markets.

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, April 26

May	8.70—09
July	8.78—09
October	8.88—07
December	8.91—06
January	8.94—05
March	8.98—09
Middling Spot	8.78—97

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, April 26

May	8.84—09
July	8.93—07
October	9.00—09
Middling Spot	8.95—09

NEW YORK
New York, April 26

11-00 A.M. RANGES—	
May	8.83
July	8.90
October	8.99
NOON CALL—	
May	8.82
July	8.89
October	8.98

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, April 26

Day's receipts at all U S Ports	5,000 bales.
Day's exports to Great Britain	5,000 bales.
Day's exports to the Continent	14,000 bales.
Day's exports to China and Japan	9,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, April 26

April	4.77+03
May	4.77+03
June	4.82+03
July	4.87+02
August	4.90+02
September	4.94+02
October	5.00+03
November	5.02+03
December	5.03+03
January	5.07+03
February	5.09+03
March	5.11+02
Middling Spot	4.89—01
10-12 a.m. quotations.	
May	4.73
October	4.96

FLUCTUATIONS IN RUPEE STERLING EXCHANGE

Local Markets' Ready Response

Bombay, April 27.

Rapid fluctuations in Rupee-Sterling Exchange ratio arrested the attention of local markets which made a ready response. Gold and Silver prices hardened.

This question is now greatly discussed in City Markets and it is feared that all attempts to maintain the artificial ratio are now meeting with failure. The increase in income-tax is also feared to have some effect. Yesterday the rate was 1-5 15|32 and to-day it was quoted at 1-5 13|16. Absence of gold exports from this country will have now pronounced effect. The sterling tenders were not accepted last week and this week also they are not likely to be accepted at lower rate.

The Government and the Reserve Bank will make all attempts to maintain 1.6 ratio but any weakness in the rate will have hardening effect on commodity prices.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Weather Over U. S. Cotton Belt

Liverpool: April 27.

Slightly warmer drizzling rains in Oklahoma and Texas. The daily Official U. S. Government Forecast says: "More rain expected in Western Belt."

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, April 26

Broach A/M 1938 opening 162 7/8 highest 163 1/4 lowest 162 1/2 closing 163 3/8
Broach J/A opening 165 1/2 highest 166 1/4 lowest 164 3/4 closing 166
Broach A/M 1939 opening 174 1/2 highest 175 1/4 lowest 173 3/4 closing 175 1/8
Oomra May opening 145 7/8 highest 146 7/8 lowest 145 7/8 closing 146 7/8
Oomra July opening 148 5/8 highest 149 lowest 148 5/8 closing 149
Bengal May opening 123 1/4 highest 124 1/4 lowest 123 1/4 closing 124 1/4
Bengal July opening 125 1/4 highest 125 3/4 lowest 125 1/4 closing 125 3/4
Bengal D/J opening 130 1/2 highest 131 1/4 lowest 130 1/2 closing 131 1/4
Tejimandi for Broach July August (21-5-38) Rs. 5 1/8
Tejimandi for Broach July August (24-6-38) Rs. 8 7/8
Tejimandi for Broach A/May 1939 (24-3-39) Rs. 26 1/4

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 27

Following a decline of 9 points in New York cotton futures the local market opened to-day at Rs. 164/4 for Broach J/A delivery and advanced to Rs. 165 with scattered general buying. New Broach A/M delivery was quoted at Rs. 174/4. There was a moderate turnover and the general feeling is slightly bullish.

The Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 5 points but it opened 6 points lower which induced scattered selling in the local market and Broach J/A. was quoted at Rs. 164/8. The market was steady at this level and finally closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F G M G—			
Broach A/M 1938	162	0	0
Broach J/A 1938	164	8	0
Broach A/M 1939	174	0	0
Fine M G—			
Oomra May 1938	145	0	0
Oomra July 1938	147	4	0
Oomra D/J 1939	154	8	0
F G M G—			
Bengal May 1938	122	10	0
Bengal July 1938	124	8	0
Bengal D/J 1939	130	0	0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, April 27.

	Extra	Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG.	Good
M. G.—						
Bengal U. P.	...	130	127	124		121
Punjab	...	130	127	124		121
Rajputana	...	130	127	124		121
Oomra No. 3	153	150	147	144		...
C. P. No. 1	165	162	159	156		...
C. P. No. 2	159	156	153	150		...
Broach No. 2	...	167	165	163		161
Punjab-Ame.	...	187	184	181		178
Surat	...	217	214	211		208
Rajpipla	...	210	207	204		201
Navsari	...	224	221	218		215

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, April 27

Bengal Superfine	130/31
Bengal Fine	127/28
Bengal F G	124/26
C P 1	155/60
C P 2	150/51
Arvi	152/53
Amraoti	145/47
Ellichpur	152/53
Berar	146/48
Khandesh	135/39
Jalna Sailu	137/41
Burwah Sanavad	150/51
Khandwa	150/52
Harda Khirkiya	150/52
Mathia	125/30
Malkapur	141/45
Broach	164/66
Punjab 4 F	179/82
Punjab 289 F	212/17
Sindh 4 F	177/80
Sindh N T	197/202
Kampala	282/83
Jinja	270/71
Navsari	225/27
Jagadia Ankleshwar	209/10

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, April 27.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	107	48,366	203,066
Central India	400	40,043	319,978
Barsi and Nagar	188	136,975	165,555
Hyderabad-Gaorani	92	38,824	95,406
Berar	736	294,440	542,515
Central Provinces	274	64,003	111,127
Total Oomras	1,797	622,651	1,437,647
Dholera	1,214	72,394	83,968
N.-W. Provinces		2,754	9,174
Rajputana	1	14,441	80,239
Sind-Punjab	1,334	488,319	304,118
Broach	4,121	180,748	287,108
Coompta and Dharwar	729	23,406	33,704
Westerns-Northerns	257	13,924	28,171
Cocoanada		12	136
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		1,678	7,376
American		173,044	9,926
Egyptian, African and Sudan	2,896	345,202	257,305
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		1,171	36
Total	12,359	1,933,754	2,538,908

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 21st April.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Europe		203,974	359,779
Japan and China	7,061	472,879	1,069,231
Coast Ports	220	47,065	19,280
Up-country by Rail		263,209	193,586
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		16,315	16,201
Total	7,281	1,003,442	1,658,077

American Cotton Figures

F.P. Bales.	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 26-4-38	7500000	6476000
Receipts Yesterday 26-4-38	5000	32000
Exports to date 26-4-38	5244000	4990000
Stock at Ports 22-4-38	2824000	1658000
Stock Interior Towns 22-4-38	2318000	1384000
Stock at Liverpool 22-4-38	1239000	979000
Visible Supply 22-4-38	6882000	4594000
Quantity in sight 22-4-38	12975000	12161000
Quantity out of sight 22-4-38	8974000	10819000

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: May 110 July 122 October 138 December 145 January 146 March 150 at cross rate 4.98 5/16

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1938 162 Liverpool May 1938 4.72 Rs. 44 at exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach J/A 1938 164/8 Liverpool July 4.82 Rs. 43 1/2 at exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1939 173/10 Liverpool May 1939 5.11 Rs. 49 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1938 162 New York May 8.70 Rs. 31 1/2 at cross rate 4.98 5/16

Bombay New York: Broach J/A 1938 164 New York July 8.78 Rs. 32 1/2 at cross rate 4.98 5/16

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, April 27

Yesterday London gold prices declined 1/2d. to £6-19-5 1/2. Dollar sterling cross rate was quoted 4.98 5/16 and London Paris Exchange rate declined 37 points down at 160.25. London silver prices advanced 1/10d. to 18 15/16d. There was small Indian buying. The market was quietly steady. New York silver prices closed unchanged at 42 3/4 cents and Montreal futures closed 60 points down to 25 points up. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 1-1 1/4. The local market displays overbought state and in the absence of foreign support there seems less inclination to buy. However there continues scarcity of offerings and with moderate buying silver prices improved. Gold market was firm on covering as local stocks are low and the undertone was good.

GOLD

Ready	34	15	9
Vaishakh delivery	34	15	9
Vaishakh Tejimandi	0	2	6
Jeth delivery	34	15	0
Jeth Tejimandi	0	4	6

SILVER

Ready	49	14	6
Vaishakh delivery	49	13	6
Vaishakh Tejimandi	0	12	0
Jeth delivery	49	12	6
Jeth Tejimandi	1	4	0

Montreal Silver

Montreal, April 26

April	41.75—40
May	41.55—50
June	42.75+25

New York Silver

New York, April 26

Spot silver price was fixed unchanged at 42 3/4 cents.

LONDON SILVER
London, April 26

Spot	18 15/16
Forward	18 3/4

LONDON GOLD
London, April 26

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£6-19-5 1/2

LONDON METALS

London, April 26

Copper	£39	16	3
Lead	£15	5	0
Spelter	£13	13	9
Tin	£166	5	0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, April 27

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£39-12-6
Standard copper 3 months	£39-17-6
Electrolytic copper	£44-10-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 38-8-0
Copper Sheets	Rs. 45-0-0
Tone: Steady.	

LINSEED & WHEET

Bombay, April 27

Yesterday Liverpool wheat market opened easy on reports of rains in Australia but later on improved on continued unfavourable weather in Europe. The Chicago wheat market was quiet on continued favourable U. S. A. wheat crop reports. The local market was fairly steady with a moderate demand and quotations were as under:—

Linseed May	7	8	0
Linseed September	7	8	3
Wheat May	4	8	0
Wheat September	4	8	3

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, April 26.

May	£10-2-6.
June	£10-3-9.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, April 27

Groundnuts May—			
Opening	26	13	0
Highest	27	0	9
Lowest	26	8	6
Closing	26	15	6
Groundnuts Aug—			
Opening	28	1	0
Highest	28	4	6
Lowest	28	0	3
Closing	28	3	6
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	31	4	6
Highest	31	7	0
Lowest	31	3	0
Closing	31	6	0
Castorseeds Sept—			
Opening	31	12	0
Highest	31	15	0
Lowest	31	12	0
Closing	31	14	0
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening	17	10	0
Highest	17	11	3
Lowest	17	10	0
Closing	17	11	3
Cottonseeds Sept—			
Opening	18	9	3
Highest	18	9	3
Lowest	18	8	6
Closing	18	9	0

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, April 26.

May	81 7/8d.
July	80 7/8d.
October	78 7/8d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, April 26.

May	del 0.81 5/8.
July	del 0.80 3/4
September	del 0.81 5/8

LONDON SUGAR

London, April 26

May	sh. 4 11 1/2d.

New York Sugar

New York, April 26.

July	1.96.
September	2.00.
January	2.00.

Cotton Tenders

Bombay, April 27

	To-day	Total
Broach A/M	1500	16650

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, April 27

2 3/4 per cent 1948/57 100/8
3 per cent 1951/64 103/2
3 per cent 1941 102/14
3 per cent U P Bonds 98/12
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 98/12
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 106/6
4 per cent 1942 Bonds 108/8
4 per cent 1960/70 114/11
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 119/8
5 per cent 1939/44 103/12
5 per cent 1939/43 107/1
5 1/2 per cent 1938/43 101/10

TAX FREE

4 per cent 1953/63 113
5 per cent 1955 125
5 per cent 1945/55 118/6
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 101/4

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 98/10 to close at Rs. 98/9.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, April 27

B. G. RATES—
T T D D 1/5 29/32
LONDON
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 15/16
April/May (29/32 to Dec.)
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 3/32
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 269 3/8
Bank's buying T T 267
PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,185
Bank's buying T T 1,210
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 1/8
Bank's buying T T 77 5/8
AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 66 5/8
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 66 1/2
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 84 1/4
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 76 1/4
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157
BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 91 1/4
CROSS RATE—
New York London 4.98 1/4 26th instant
Japan London 1/2 1/64 27th instant
Hongkong London 1/2 15/16 27th instant
Shanghai London 1/1 1/4 27th instant
Java London 8.94 7/8 27th instant
London Paris 160 1/4 26th instant
London Belgium 29.58 26th instant
London Switzerland 21.69 3/4 26th instant
London Berlin 12.40 26th instant
London Stockholm 19.40 26th instant
London New York 4.98.31 26th instant
London Amsterdam 8.96 26th instant
London Italy 94.75 26th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Uncertain.
Gold £6-19-6 25th instant
Gold £6-19-5 1/2 26th instant
Silver London Ready 18 7/8 25th instant
Silver London Ready 18 15/16 26th instant
Silver London Forward 18 11/16 25th instant
Silver London Forward 18 3/4 26th instant
Silver New York Ready 43 25th instant
Silver New York Ready 43 26th instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 25th instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 26th instant
London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 25th instant
London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 26th instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1/2 per cent
3 months 1 1/4 per cent.
6 months 1 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy

Indian Sterling Loans

London, April 26

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	79 3/4
3 1/2 per cent	93 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	104 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	109 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	117 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	112 1/4
3 per cent 1949/52	100 1/2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	74 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	101 1/8
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	112 3/4
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	43/1 1/2 steady.

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, April 26

GIZA—	
Spot	7.08+2
May	6.60+2
July	6.74+2
October	6.87+3
November	6.87+3
January 1939	6.93+3
March	7.01+3
UPPERS—	
Spot	5.86+4
May	5.74+1
July	5.80+1
October	5.87+1
November	5.90+1
January 1939	5.95+1
March	6.00+1

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 24/25th April	32,221
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	1,927,395
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,531,054
Decrease	603,659

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, April 26

SAKELS—	
May	12 68 +1
July	12.87—;
ASHMOUNI—	
June	10 1a—6
August	10.24—6
October	10.45—4
GIZA—	
May	12.22—2
July	12.41—0

LONDON RUBBER
London, April 26

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb	
Sellers	6

Pay In—May 8. *Pay Out—May 11*

Further Small Rise In Tata Steels

ABSENCE OF SELLING AND SCATTERED COVERING

Market In Uncertain Mood

BOMBAY: April 27.

The British Budget proposals have had no effect on the local Stock Exchange to-day, which ruled very steady with a restricted turnover. There was very little new business and new stimulus is needed to revitalize speculative incentive.

The Wall Street Market was affected unfavourably after the receipt of the British Budget and prices registered small declines. At the moment speculative enterprise does not exist in any market; and Professionals are pursuing the policy of "Wait and Watch."

The local Market seems to have fallen in a state of dullness. Empty pockets have curtailed investment business, although there are shares with bright prospects quoted at attractive levels. Thus when there is no demand for first class issues, it is idle to look for any increase in speculative business and without speculative activity, it is impossible to witness wider fluctuations. The market is under the influence of Jobbers and Bears who are in better position to shape the course of prices as Bulls have lost control and money.

The recent sharp decline is now followed by a small recovery and although the market was steady to-day, it was more due to absence of selling than any important support. In the meantime the market is waiting for final dividends on Tata Steel shares.

The market opened steady at about unchanged rates and throughout the session prices kept up improving tendency and the close was at about the highest level of the day. The extent of improvement was a small one leaving the market in an uncertain mood.

Bombay Dyeing Shares opened at Rs. 169-8.

at Rs. 795 and after advancing to Rs. 811 declined to Rs. 802, when renewed support pushed up prices to Rs. 812. Century Mill shares opened at Rs. 211 and advanced to Rs. 221, while Central India shares after opening at Rs. 218 advanced to Rs. 225. Kohinoors gained few points at Rs. 252 while New Greats were quiet at Rs. 206. Simplex shares were slightly better at Rs. 71 and Swadeshi Mills grinded at Rs. 168.

Associated Cement shares were fairly steady at Rs. 118, while Electric shares in the absence of any important business fluctuated within a narrow range. Andhras were placed at Rs. 1,427-8 and Hydros at Rs. 147. Tata Powers opened at Rs. 1,332 and hardened to Rs. 1,345. Trams were steady at Rs. 126.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at about the lowest level of the day at Rs. 930 and advanced to Rs. 950. At this level there appeared some realising and prices declined to Rs. 942, but rose to Rs. 955. Ordinary shares, the most favourite among outsiders opened at Rs. 222 and looked up to Rs. 226-8. Second Preference shares were quiet at Rs. 162-8.

Bellapur Sugars were steady at Rs. 145-10 and Bombay Steams came in business at Rs. 223. Bombay Burmas opened at Rs. 517, and reluctantly improved to Rs. 522-8.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, April 27.

100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 9)	363	12	
250 BOM. DYEING (Rs. 25)	812	8	
100 CENTURY (Rs. 6)	221	14	
100 CEN. INDIA (Rs. 4)	225	0	
100 COLABA (Rs. 4)	143	12	
100 Coorla (Rs. 5)	92	8	
250 David	75	0	
250 Daw.. (Rs. 10)	362	8	
I. E D. Sassoon Df. (nil)	0-5-6		
100 Finlay (Rs. 3)	139	6	
100 GOKAK (Rs. 1-8)	145	0	
1,000 Hindustan	1,600	0	
100 Indore	50	10	
100 Khatau (Rs. 2)	105	0	
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 12)	252	8	
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	477	8	
250 Madras United	35	0	
1,000 Morarji (Rs. 40)	1,025	0	
250 Model	49	4	
50 MYSORE (Rs 2)	120	0	
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	206	4	
100 Oosmanshahi (Re. 1)	42	8	
100 PHOENIX (Rs. 10)	235	0	
25 Sassoon Silk (Rs. 2)	70	0	
1,000 Sholapur (Rs. 30)	1,910	0	
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	71	4	
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	188	2	
100 Swan (Rs. 2-8)	110	0	
500 Vishnu (Rs 30)	1,320	0	
1000 Western (Rs. 40)	802	8	
BANKS.			
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	111	0	
250-50 Central (Rs. 12)	30	10	
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1,548	12	
125-500 Im. Contry. (Rs. 7-8)	380	0	
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	139	4	
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 2-8)	117	4	
5 Union (As. 4)	6-1-6		
CEMENTS.			
100 ASSOCIATED (Rs. 7-8)	118	0	
INSURANCE.			
100-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	715	0	
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	13	10	
20 Mercantile	54	8	
15-75 New India (Rs. 14)	37	8	
200 Oriental	4,325	0	
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)	7	8	
ELECTRIC.			
100 Ahm. Old (Rs. 6-8)	135	0	
1,000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 40 plus 30)	1,417	8	
10 Ajmer (As. 8)	12	10	
50 BOM. TRAM (2-6)	126	4	
100 B'bay Suburban (Rs. 6-8)	165	0	
10 Broach (As. 8)	10	8	

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, April 27

Bombay Dyeing (805) 795 811 802 813 810 812
Century (212/8) 211 215 213 221
Central India (221/4) 218 221 218 226 225
Kohinoor (246/4) 245 248 251 252
New Great (205) 205 206
Simplex (70) 70 71
Swadeshi (186/4) 187 190 186 188
Associated Cement (117/12) 117/4 117/8 118
Andhra (1425) 1427/8
Tata Hydro (147/8) 147
Tata Power (1335) 1332 1342 1340 1345
Tram Ord (125/15) 125/15 126
T Steel Defd (932/8) 930 935 932 950 942 955 950 952 955
T Steel Ord (222/8) 222 225 224 227 226/8
Tata Steel 2nd pref (170) 170 169/8
Bellapur (142/8) 143 145 145/10
B Steam (221/4) 220 223
B Burma (520) 517 515 520 518 525 523 522/8

100 Karachi (4)	222	6	
100 Poona (4)	206	4	
100 Surat (Rs. 3)	168	2	
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 4-8 plus 3)	147	8	
1,000 TATA POWER (Rs. 37 plus 29)	1,345	0	
RAILWAYS.			
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	925	0	
100 C. Province	101	0	
100 Dh. Baramati	104	4	
100 Gujarat	98	12	
100 Mandra Bhon	99	0	
100 Pachora Jamner	95	8	
100 Sara Siranjgunj	100	12	
500 Tapti Valley	715	0	
MINING.			
9 Burma Corp. (As. 11)	6	8	
8sh. Indian Copper (As. 1-6)	2	5	
10 Indian Iron and Steel (Rs. 1-8)	27	10	
10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)	XD 42	0	
30 TATA STEEL DFD. (Rs. 36-3-6)	955	0	
75 TATA STEEL ORD. (Rs. 19)	226	8	
MISCELLANEOUS.			
100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	300	0	
50 BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 5)	145	10	
200-250 B'bay Safe Dep. (Rs. 5)	855	0	
250 BOMBAY STEAM (Rs. 5)	223	12	
125 B. Burma (Rs. 20)	522	8	
50 Do Conty. (Rs. 8)	181	4	
50 B'bay Telephone (Rs. 2-8)	92	0	
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 4)	130	0	
50 I. Invest. Trust	41	0	
100 I. Radio Defd. (12)	527	8	
100 I. Radio Ord. (15)	425	0	
1000 Port Canning (Rs. 26)	690	0	
30 Premier Con. (Rs. 2-15)	62	0	
15 Scindia	17	15	
25 Tata Oil Mill (nil)	27	12	
PREFERENCE.			
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1,520	0	
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	265	0	
7 p.c. B'bay Tram (T.F.)	71	0	
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	552	8	
6-1|4 p.c. Prem Const. 1st	107	4	
6-1|4 p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	98	8	
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	151	4	
7-1|2 p.c. Tata Power	1,546	4	
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	204	6	
7-1|2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	169	12	
7 p.c. Vishnu	703	12	
DEBENTURES.			
3-3|4 Andhra Valley	101	8	
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	108	12	
4 p.c. Bom. Telephone	51	12	
7 p.c. Sholapur	77	4	
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	108	12	

(Latest Dividend in Brackets and Capital Letters incidate shares on Forward List).

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, April 27

	Opening
June	216.50
July	208.50
August	211.80
September	211.50
	Closing.
August	211.50—230
September	210.60—370

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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SAVES Money
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BOMBAY 2.

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1938

Two Questions Before Congress Cabinet

Dr. Pattabhi Expects Prolonged Discussions On Gandhi-Viceroy Talks

MADRAS: April 25.

Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, a Member of the Congress Working Committee and President of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, who arrived in Madras yesterday, paid a visit to the Madras Branch of the "United Press" this evening. He had a long talk with the members of the staff and wished the concern God-speed.

Asked as to how far he was optimistic about the outcome of the impending talks between Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. M. A. Jinnah, in the matter of evolving a satisfactory solution of the Hindu-Muslim problem, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya said:—

"I am hopeful because the cart has at last got into the track. It is no longer an exchange of letters and correspondence. This Hindu-Muslim question should be either settled at a meeting between the people that can deliver the goods or at a gathering of representatives duly accredited by the nation. In 1916 when the first concordance was hammered out in Calcutta which was finally sealed in Lucknow, the talks were between groups of executives numbering 300 altogether.

Sharael Incident

Queried as to what important subjects are likely to come up for consideration before the Congress Working Committee, Dr. Pattabhi said that the two most important topics likely to come up would be the C. P. Enquiry Report and what transpired at the interview between Mahatma Gandhi and His Excellency the Viceroy.

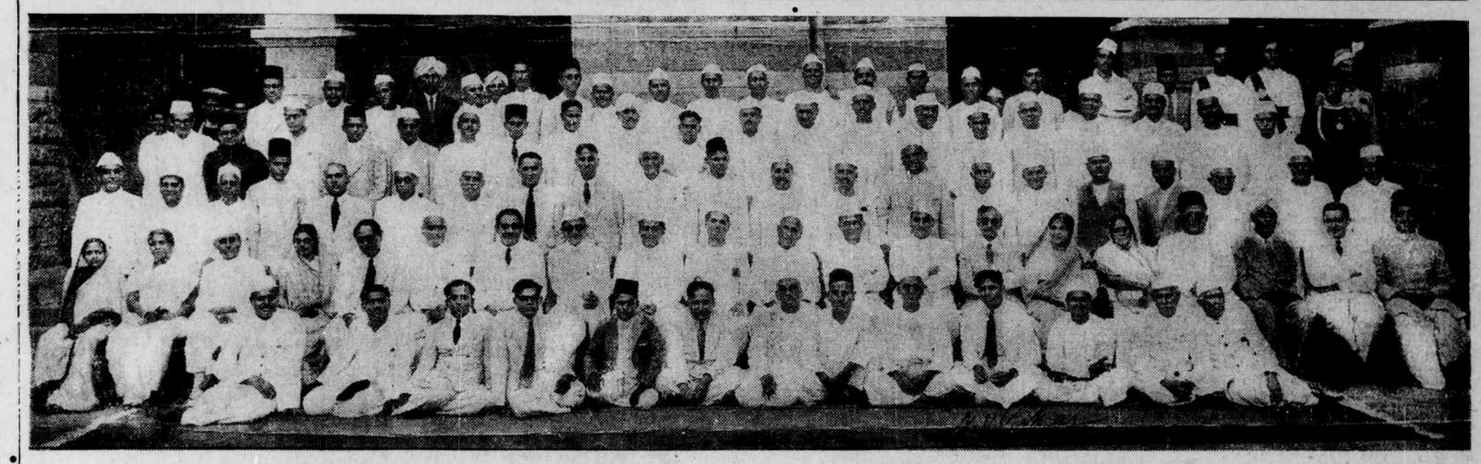
It is understood that protracted discussions will take place at the meeting about all that had transpired between Mahatmaji and the Viceroy during the interview, and the possibilities of the Federal Scheme, with or without any changes being ushered in would be assessed.

Answering to a question as to how far he thought the speculations indulged in the press that some desirable changes may be made in the Federal Scheme by His Majesty's Government consequent on the recent exchange of views between Mahatmaji and other Congress leaders and His Excellency the Viceroy will be realised, Dr. Pattabhi observed: "It is just possible that Englishmen will relent and anything is possible under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, for he can convert the enemy."

"To attempt an answer to your question," he began, "would itself be a speculation on the potentialities and possibilities of another speculation. I shall not attempt it because two speculations may neutralise each other and do not, like two negatives, yield a positive. But, you may rest assured that what Mahatmaji has always emphasised is a moral victory rather than a material one."

"It is just possible" he concluded, that Englishmen will relent and anything is possible under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, for he can convert the enemy."

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya left to-night for Tungabadhra to be present at the Andhra Provincial Conference to be held there on the 27th and the 28th instants. From Tungabadhra he will be going to Masulipatam to take rest for about a week before leaving for Wardha or Bombay, to attend the Congress Working Committee meeting on May 15 and the subsequent days.—United Press.



Group taken at the Speaker's party to the members of the Bombay Assembly on Tuesday.

Serve Villages Of India

Dr. Khare's Appeal To Medicos

NAGPUR, April 27.

"After completing your education go to the villages and settle down there and you will do well and thrive well, though you may not have all the urban amenities in the countryside. But you will certainly have the satisfaction of doing something for your motherland," said the Hon. Dr. N. B. Khare, Prime Minister, last evening inaugurating the Fifth Provincial Conference of the All-India Medical Licenciates Association.

He in the course of his speech continued "Yours is a very noble profession and perhapss nobles of all. It has certain rights and duties. Your ideal now should not be a mere acquisition and possession of knowledge for personal gain. I do not want you to starve but certainly I want you to render some service to the motherland. Spurn personal reward and do social service in a noble spirit.—A. P.

HOLD YOUR TONGUE ORDER ON TWO CONGRESSMEN

BANGALORE, April 27.

An order under Section 39 of the Mysore Police Act has been served on two Congressmen Mr. Thimma Reddy and Mr. Chandur prohibiting them from addressing public meetings in the city for a period of three months.

The Working Committee of the Mysore State Congress which met at Sivapura yesterday passed a resolution condemning "indiscriminate police firing" at Viduraswatham on April 25.—A. P.

Protection For Cocoanut Industries

Travancore Deputation To Wait On Commerce Member

TRAVANCORE, April 27.

Rao Bahadur Doctor N. Kunjan Pillai, Chief Secretary to the Travancore Government, who heads a deputation to Simla for urging on the Commerce Member to the Government of India the necessity for protection to cocoanut industry, left for Bombay to-day 'en route' to Simla. The other members of the deputation are Mr. N. G. Haydon, Chairman of the Travancore Chamber of Commerce, Alleppey and Changanacherry and Mr. K. Parameswaran Pillai, President of the Travancore Cocoanut Planters' Association and retired Judge of the Travancore High Court. They will join Mr. Kunjan Pillai in Simla.

Interviewed before his departure. Dr. Kunjan Pillai said that the Government of Travancore were officially sending a deputation to wait on the Commerce member with a view to press the absolute necessity for protection of Indian cocoanut industry. If such protection was not granted and if conditions continued as at present the cocoanut industry was likely to die out.

It would be the endeavour of the deputation to persuade the Government of India to take steps for saving this fast declining industry which is the lifeblood of Travancore.

The necessity for protection to cocoanut industry had been urged from 1929 by the people of Travancore Government had pressed the view on the Government of India on all possible occasions.

At present an import duty of Rs. 40 per ton on copra is levied. Travancore demand was that the import duty should be raised at least to Rs. 100 per ton. In that case, copra price was likely to rise.—A.P.

Subhas To Visit Cuttack

Situation Arising Out Of Appointment Of Dain To Be Considered

CALCUTTA, April 26.

The Congress President, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, who is arriving here to-morrow, it is understood, will proceed to Cuttack on May 3.

Congress circles here believe that his visit of the Congress President is in connection with the situation which has arisen there out of the resentment of the Congress Ministry of Orissa against the appointment of Mr. J. R. Dain as Acting-Governor of the Province.

Mr. Dain, as already notified will assume office on May 5.—A.P.

Ram Rao On His Task In Africa

"I Shall Do My Best To Improve Condition Of My Countrymen There"

"THE POST OF THE AGENT-GENERAL WAS CREATED IN ORDER TO SECURE EFFECTIVE CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND THE UNION GOVERNMENT IN ALL MATTERS OF IMPORTANCE AFFECTING INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

"It will, of course, always be my endeavour to continue to maintain friendly relations with the members of the Union Government which my distinguished predecessors have done so much to cultivate" said Mr. B. Ram Rao, Agent-General-Designate prior to his departure for South Africa to-day by s.s. "Tairea" in an interview to the Associated Press.

Mr. Ram Rao declined to be drawn into a discussion of the various issues which are now the subject of controversy in South Africa. He said he would not like to express any views until he had had opportunities of meeting the leaders of the Indian community in South Africa, studying the question on the spot and also understanding the point of view of the Union Government.

Not Afraid

He added, "everyone with whom I have discussed the South African position has emphasised the very great and almost insuperable difficulties in my way. I am, however, not frightened by these difficulties and am determined to do my best to improve the position of Indians in that country though I realise that no spectacular result can be expected in the near future."

Concluding Mr. Rama Rao observed, "the assurances I have had that I shall have not merely the support of the Government of India but also the sympathy and co-operation of political leaders and the Press in India will be a source of encouragement to me in the performance of my task ahead."

Mr. Ram Rao turned his short stay in India to advantage by getting into contact and holding discussions with many Indian political leaders in Delhi and elsewhere as well as consultations with the department of the Government of India dealing with Indians overseas. He also studied a vast mass of literature, both official and non-official, relating to South Africa, and has thus provided himself with the background for his task in South Africa.—A.P.

ARYA SAMAJISTS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR RIOTS

Protest Against Hyderabad State Communique

NEW DELHI, April 26.

The Secretary, International Aryan League, Delhi, has sent the following telegram to the Nizam, Sir Akbar Hydari, Prime Minister, Mr. Crofton, Police Minister, and the Resident of Hyderabad State:

"The State's communique holding Arya Samajists responsible for riots unfounded and misleading. The Communique added fuel to fire, encouraging Muslim mobs in attacking Arya Samajists and the house of Pandit Vinayak Rao, Barrister, President, Arya Pratinidhi Sabha, Nizam's State. Arya Samajists strongly resent such wanton attacks and warn the Nizam's Government of likely serious consequences. Thanks to Hon'ble Mr. Crofton for prompt intervention in saving Pandit Vinayak Rao's family."—United Press.

London Gazette announces that Sir Ivo L. B. Vesey has been appointed General from April 26, Sir John Burnett Stuart retired from April 26.

King Emperor's Anti-T. B. Fund

SIMLA, April 27.

The ninth list of subscriptions actually received up to April 15th 1938, in response to Her Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgow's appeal for the King-Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund given below, amounts to Rs. 4,43,469-11-8, which brings the grand total of cash in hand to Rs. 29,98,875-4-6.

Total amount previously acknowledged Rs. 25,55,405-8-10.—United Press.

Rajen Babu To Stay In Nasik

PATNA, April 27.

In deference to his doctors' advice Babu Rajendra Prasad has given up the idea of taking rest at Bhagalpore wherefrom he has returned to Patna last night.

He is proceeding to Nasik to stay there for about two months to recoup his health.—United Press.

Threat Of Mail Robbery

HAZARIBAGH, April 27.

The Superintendent of Police of Hazaribagh having received an anonymous letter threatening that a mail robbery will be committed on the Grand Trunk line between [illegible] and Gomoh, arrangements have been made since yesterday strongly 4 Dodge cars passing through the area within his jurisdiction.—United Press.

Dutt Brought To Bhagalpur

BHAGALPUR, April 27.

Mr. B. K. Dutt, Labour Member of Assembly [illegible] who is serving a sentence of transportation for life, was brought down from Deoghar and lodged in the Bhagalpur Central Jail to-day.—United Press.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *THE GALLOW'S HAND*

HAMON, IN THE DEATH CELL WANTED TO SEE ME--
WE BEEN EXPECTIN' YOU, INSPECTOR WADE---RIGHT THIS WAY---
SO, INSPECTOR---YOU CAME!
SURE THING, HAMON --WHAT'S ON YOUR MIND?
SOON--HALF AN HOUR--THEY'LL PUT A ROPE AROUND MY NECK AND HANG ME---YOU DID THIS TO ME---YOU AND JUDGE BAYLES AND JUDGE FAWKES AND THE LAWYER, CREWE---
BUT ALL OF YOU SHALL PAY--YOU, THE JUDGES AND THE LAWYER--I DIE BUT I SHALL AVENGE! THE GALLOWS' HAND WILL REACH UP FROM MY GRAVE---AND KILL ALL---ALL!
2-2
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LYMAN ANDERSON

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